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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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## THE SCHOLAR.

My days among the dead are pass'd;
Around me I behold
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I converse day by day.

With them I take delight in weal,
And seek relief in woe;
And while I understand and feel
How much to them I owe,
My cheeks have often been bedew'd
With tears of thoughtful gratitude.

My thoughts are with the dead; with them
I live in long past years;
Their virtues love, their faults condemn,
Partake their hopes and fears;
And from their lessons seek and find
Instruction with an humble mind.

My hopes are with the dead; anon
My place with them will be;
And I with them shall travel on
Through all futurity;
Yet, leaving here a name, I trust,
That will not perish in the dust.

—Robert Southey.

## AFTER A YEAR.

Is it a year or yesterday
Since we were last together, love,
Since from my side you turned away
To seek some alien star above,
Too far for ken of mortal clay —
Is it a year or yesterday?

Is it a year or yesterday
Since I was called up to bear
A grief no balm can e'er allay,
A woe that none may see or share?
Since you have vanished, say, oh say,
Is it a year or yesterday?

Is it a year or yesterday
Since laughter died upon my lips,
And I became too sad to pray,
For all my stars went in eclipse,
And hope's aurora paled to gray—
Is it a year or yesterday?

Is it a year or yesterday?
"A year!" cries Loneliness, "a year!"
But Pain with pallid lips cries, "Nay!
Too fierce the pang, too fresh the tear,
Too present seems the soul's dismay."
Is it a year or yesterday?

—Susie M. Best, in the October Century.

## THREE WISHES.

An infant in its cradle slept,
And in its sleep it smiled—
And one by one three women knelt
To kiss the fair-haired child;
And each thought of the days to be,
And breathed a prayer half silently.

One poured her love on many lives,
But know love's toil and care;
Its burdens oft had been to her
A heavy weight to bear.
She stooped and murmured lovingly:
"Not hardened hands, dear child, for thee."

One had not known the burdened hands,
But knew the empty heart;
All life's rich banquet she had sat,
An unfed guest, apart.
"Oh, not," she whispered tenderly,
"An empty heart, dear child, for thee."

And one was old; she had known care;
She had known loneliness!
She knew God leads us by no path
His presence cannot bless;
She smiled and murmured, trustfully,
"God's will, God's will, dear child for thee."

—British Weekly.

## INCLINED ELEVATOR OF NEW FORM

It is customary in nearly all passenger elevators to provide a seat across one side of the car for the reception of those who desire a short rest while ascending or descending or to relieve a person who is affected by the sudden vertical motion of the car. Since the introduction of the moving stairways no one has thought of

seating themselves while ascending, but now comes an inventor with an elevator having an endless chain of seats, upon which the patrons of a store may seat themselves while making the ascent from one floor to another. This elevator varies but little from the moving stairways already in use, the principal difference being in the mounting of the supporting wheels and track at a higher level, in order that the passenger may be landed on his feet when the upper floor is reached. The wheels on the driving shaft are provided with teeth, which engage the endless chains to which the seats are attached, the latter being simply triangular plates, with a board connecting each pair; or, if desired, a single chain may be used and the seat maintained in its place by supports on either side. This arrangement can be used to replace the moving hand-rail which forms part of the inclined stairways now in use, and thus the passengers will have the option of standing or seating themselves while making the ascent.

## PRICE WENT UP BY JUMPS

Real estate values in some parts of Long Island have lately increased with amazing rapidity, owing to the evident desire of certain wealthy men to form large holdings. The following story is being told in connection with the recent purchase of a 45-acre farm near Lake Success:

An agent called on the owner and asked him what he would sell for.

"Five thousand dollars," he replied.

"All right," said the agent, "but first I will have to see my principal."

In a day or two he returned, saying: "Well, we will take your place."

"I am asking $10,000 now," was the reply of the owner, who had "become wise."

The agent demurred, but the farmer insisted, and the agent was compelled again to consult his principal. On his return the farmer had raised the price to $20,000.

"Well, said the agent, "that is too much. We don't want your farm particularly, anyhow."

"All right," was the answer.

A week later the agent visited the place again, and on seeing the owner, said: "Well, have you jumped your price again?"

"Yes, I have; I want $45,000 now."

"I'll take it," said the agent. "Here is a deposit, for there's no telling where you will jump to next."—New York Tribune.

## AN EXAMPLE FOR CURATES

Churches which depend mainly for their support on offertories are no doubt inflated by wet Sundays, says a writer in the Westminster Gazette, but more than one clergyman owes preferment to their occurrence. The late popular chaplain of the Savoy, who made the chapel a center of spiritual life, and was so popular with all classes of society, especially with those in the theatrical and literary worlds, is a case in point. When the Duke of Montrose was chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster he intended crossing one Sunday from Dover to Calais, but the weather being so bad he postponed his journey and attended afternoon service where Mr. White was curate, and his grace was so struck with the pains he took in preaching to a small and uninfluential congregation that he asked him to dinner and offered him the chaplaincy of the Savoy.—London Leader.

## MRS. JUSTICE BOWMAN DESCRIBES SOME OF IRELAND'S QUAINT SIGHTS.

Toledo Daily Blade

"Ireland is one of my favorite European countries," said Mrs. Justice Bowman, who is recently home from Europe, when urged by The Blade to express a preference. "We did enjoy it so,—its vivid greens, its gray old castles and its picturesque drives. After a delightful stay of two weeks in London we started the last of April for Ireland, visiting Oxford, Warwick, Melrose and Chester en route. From Chester to Holy Head by train, and then a four hours' sail across the Irish sea brought us to Kingstown, where we went by train to Dublin, arriving in time for dinner, which, you

A JAUNTING CAR.

know, is served usually at seven o'clock. Of course, we saw all the conventional sights and many others not mentioned in the guide books. The poverty all over Ireland is appalling, especially in the cities. One day in Dublin I saw a child not more than five years old, carrying a babe across the busy street, when she should have been carried herself. She cried so from fright that a recent companion, perhaps a year older, and also tending a baby, came to her rescue, and helped her across. They were probably sent out to beg, for in no country, not even Italy, have I seen such persistent begging as in Ireland.

"At Cork we went to the exposition, a small appearing affair after Chicago and Buffalo. American products were displayed and we indulged in an exceedingly poor excuse for American soda water. The greatest attraction of the afternoon was a fine band. Representative citizens of Cork were in attendance—bright and cultured looking men and women.

"One lovely morning we started for Blarney Castle, in a jaunting car, (jaunting cars are as common in Ireland as surreys in Toledo), and they are the jolliest kind of equipages. Our drive took us through the outskirts of Cork, past fine public institutions and colleges. At last we beheld the castle, a grand old ruin, whose walls are so thick that no stone falls—and one instinctively feels that, were it not for Cromwell's siege, the stately castle might be to-day intact, a stately monument to Ireland's past. We did not kiss the Blarney stone. To do so one must hang from an aperture in the wall and be held by the feet to keep from pitching down head foremost.

"We coached from Bourtry to Glengariff, eleven miles of as poetic a view of the Irish coast as one may wish to see. It overlooks the Bay of Bourtry, a mountain-bound expanse which flows inland twenty miles from the sea. I should have loved to stay a month instead of a night at Glengariff. But we proceeded by coach next morning and came, in late afternoon, after a mountain drive of forty-two miles, to Killerney. It was for the most part through a barren country, with occasional huts, sparse vegetation, and most pitiable scenes of poverty. The farmers of this section can do no better than raise a few potatoes, and keep a cow and a pig. Our driver explained that the latter is 'the fellah what pays the rint.'

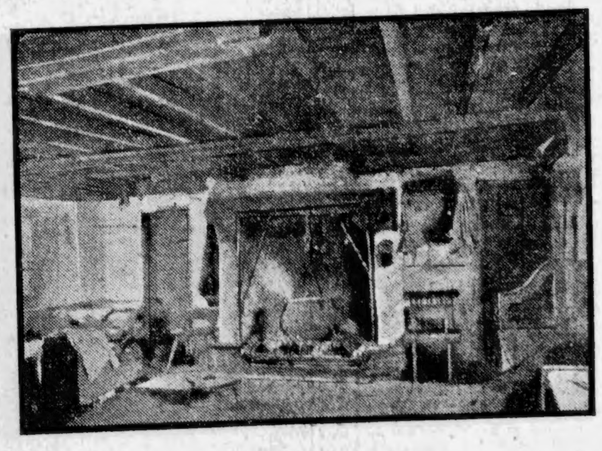
"A night's rest at Killarney refreshed us for an expedition to the Gap of Dunloe, a wild part of Ireland which has only been open to the tourist within the last few years. We went through the gap on horseback, my first experience, and I enjoyed it immensely. The natives are scarcely civilized, few understand English—Gaelic is the language of the Gap. But they know how to beg, and we were followed by strings of beggars, and besieged by women who ran out from their huts, offering a decoction of goat's milk and diluted Irish whisky, known as mountain dew. It is quite palatable, and as the day was cold, we found it especially cheering.

"The ride was a weird one, and at the end of it, we embarked in a little steamer for the Lakes of Killarney, so famous in song and story. There are three of these, the upper lake joined by a broad river with the middle and lower lake. Each is beautiful in its own way. Poetic mountains encircle the first, and the smaller lake. While in the lake region we paid visits to Ross Castle and Muckross and we saw 'Pat' and his family in every form of 'lowly thatched cottage.' He is fond of his jokes and always has a stock of stories on hand, and universally good natured under all circumstances. There were evidences of much illness from consumption, especially among the young people, due, perhaps, to poor climate and lack of proper food.

"We went from Killarney to Belfast, passing great fields of Irish furze, which dresses the landscape with a golden carpet and is as much of a pest as our Canada thistle. As we neared the city, we saw the flax and the linen bleaching on the ground, for Belfast is, as you know, the great linen market of the world. It is the nearest like an American city of any we saw in Ireland.

"From Portrush, a seaside resort near Belfast, we visited the Giant's Causeway, and some beautiful caves. The former, however, interested us most, with its mass of unaccountable and cylindrical stones, apparently hewn to exact measurements with nicest care.

"A drive of twenty-one miles along the picturesque Antrim coast closed our Irish experiences. A high wind was blowing, and we drove beside a stormy sea, whose murmuring seemed to echo our regret at leaving the Emerald Isle."



THE McKINLEY HOUSE

## THE NEW HEROINE.

The heroine of the novel used to be described somewhat after this style:

Her head was beautifully poised. Her brow was low and broad and white. Her delicately chiseled nose was of the color of alabaster and a faint, pinkish glow showed under the velvety surface of her cheeks. Her splendidly rounded throat was like a marble column and above her white, swelling breast and her dimpled, snowy arms showed alluringly through the dainty lace of which the sleeves of her gown were fashioned.

Since the horine plays golf, however, it would hardly be proper to speak of her alabaster brow and pink cheeks. To give her all she deserves the novelist of to-day must picture her thus:

Her rich, faded-out hair was done up in a little knot on top of her head, where she lightly wore a rusty brown Tam-o'-Shanter. Her broad, beautiful brow was about the color of an old boot and her delicate, refined nose was covered with freckles, all save the end, which had become a large, irregular blister that was splendidly becoming to her. Her soft, downy cheeks were cracked and brown as a result of exposure to the weather and her magnificent neck showed big sun-burned cords on the sides that testified to her fine development and unusual strength. The muscles in her almost black arms, stood out like those of a machinist, and she had a long, almost manly stride that at once filled the beholder with a sense of her grace and made him long instinctively to be her protector.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## NO PLACE FOR MODERN LEGAL LUMINARIES

Many unkind things are said and printed about members of the legal profession, only a few of which are deserved.

"Billy" Saunders is a natural born wit. He is in his eightieth year, living in New York, and is still working at his trade, painting. On a recent occasion "Billy" and one or two of his mates were beautifying a lawyer's office. The younger partner, thinking to take a "rise" out of "Billy," said:

"I say, 'Billy,' did you ever know of a painter going to heaven?"

"Yes," said "Billy," "I knew of one once."

"And do you think he stayed there?"

"Well, I did hear that they tried to put him out."

"And did they succeed?"

"No. According to latest accounts, they had not succeeded."

"Why, how was that?"

"Well, sonny, it was this way. They couldn't find a lawyer in the place to draw up the papers."

**Wastoful.**

Mrs. Bixsy—I am so sorry to hear that your wife has been throwing the crockery at you again, Casey. Where did she hit you?

Casey—Faith Ma-am! That's what Oi do be after complainin' av. 'Twas a whole set av dishes broke to pieces an' she niver hit me wanst.—Brooklyn Life.

## TOLD BY THE OLD CIRCUS MAN

### Why They Didn't Let the Great Giant Bathe in Small Bodies of Water.

"The greatest ot all giants," said the old circus man, "was a great feller for goin' in bathing; he never neglected a chance for that.

"But at the same time he had to use some sort of gumption, or we had to use it for him, about where he went in, on account of the danger there was from overflows caused by his displacement of the water. I well remember how he first came to realize this.

"About twenty rods or so below the show's winter quarters there was a little pond formed by damming a brook that ran through our place. There was a small grist mill on this pond, turned by one of those old-fashioned overshot water wheels.

"The giant walked down to this little pond one warm spring day just before we took the road that year, never thinking for a minute of what must happen if he jumped into a small body of water like that suddenly, and plunged in.

"Snakes and alligators! The pond overflowed all round, and started the grist mill off its foundations and carried away the old wheel—it was like a flood you know, of course, down there at that end—and done about $750 damages.'

"Well! That opened our eyes you know, to the necessity of using some sort of caution about where to let the giant go in swimmin'. Obviously, it would'nt do for us to let him jump in anywhere into any little bit of a pond that we might come across; it would cost us too much money.

"And so he and the old man had an understanding that he wouldn't go in anywhere without the old man's permission; and we used to keep him out of the water all we could after that, except when we showed at towns on the Great Lakes, or at places here on the coast."—New York Sun.

## INDICATOR FOR BASEBALL GAMES

The illustration presented below has been designed with the idea that it will prove of advantage in base ball games, to show whether the pitcher throws the ball accurately and to enable the umpire and spectators to determine positively whether "balls" or "strikes" are pitched. At the same time, the inventor claims that the device will be of assistance to the pitcher, as it constitutes an indicator or guide by which he is enabled to more accurately pitch the ball within safe limits. As shown in the picture, the indicator consists of a rect-

angular frame of sufficient width and height to embrace a transverse section of the area within which the ball can be safely pitched, and is placed across the proper trajectory of the ball so that, if correctly pitched, it will pass through the frame and be counted as a strike against the batter, whether he hits it or not. It is not intended to form the frame of any heavy material which would offer resistance in case the ball came in contact with it, and, therefore, light cord or paper is used in its manufacture, so that it constitutes no actual obstruction on the field. The frame is suspended from a horizontal cable hung from posts set in the ground on either side of the diamond and far enough in advance of the homeplate to give the runners free range of the other bases.

## JESTS FROM JUDGE.

### DISCOURAGING THE IDEA.

"What do you think," asks the rector, "of the suggestion that we have women to take up the collection?"

"Not at this time of the year," answers the wise old vestryman. "Now that the fall millinery is coming in you couldn't induce a woman to pass the hat on any pretext."

### AT THE ZOO.

The Cockatoo—Hey, down there. What the dickens are you laughing about?

The Hyena—You oughter seen the stork when he heard that 17 pairs of twins had been born into the crockodile family. By gosh! he went straight up in the air.

### WAR ACCORDING TO HOYLE.

First Colombian Revolutionist—At any rate, so far we haven't been accused ot violating any of the rules of civilized warfare.

Second Colombian Revolutionist—No; we have stopped firing when railway trains were passing and haven't fought at any time over eight hours a working day.

### GETTING THE DROP ON HIM.

Spenser Spaces (presenting a sonnet)—You see, I drop into poetry occasionally.

Editor Gradgrind (grimly)—You seem to ave dropped clear through.

### IT CAME HOME TO HIM.

The jokesmith called upon the father of the young lady and asked for the damsel's hand in marriage.

With a wrathful shout the old gentleman kicked the jokesmith from the parlor into the hall, out of the 'door and down the steps and across the street, and as the young man fled thence he called after him:

"Now, sir, you may realize that many a truth is written in jest!"

### UTTERLY WORTHLESS

Cholly—Doctor, I want something for my head.

Dr. Gruffly—My dear fellow, I wouldn't take it for a gift.

**Nature His Hired Man.**

It was in the far south.

"How's times?" asked the tourist.

"Pretty tolerable, stranger," responded the old man, who was sitting on a stump. "I had some trees to cut down, but the cyclone leveled them and saved me the trouble."

"That was good."

"Yes, and then the lightning set fire to the brushpile and saved me the trouble of burning it."

'Remarkable! But what are you doing now?"

"Waiting for an earthquake to come along and shake the potatoes out of the ground."—Chicago News.

**Early Industry.**

Hewitt—How did you come to start in business as a floor walker?

Jewett—Twins.—Judge.

### CHAPTER III.

The work of securing the right of way for the proposed extension of the C. & S. railway, from Summerton into the coal fields, I found not only laborious, but slow. All the surveys had been placed in my hands, and they embraced several different routes to reach the objective points in the mining region. The country to be traversed was much broken, narrow valleys winding around in most tortuous manner, each, of course, cut out by the action of rain, frost and storm, aided by the stream which traversed every valley. These joined to form larger streams and eventually their waters all found their way into the Hocking river. The whole region was a part of the watershed of that stream, and was comprehensively referred to by the residents of the capital and of the central portion of the state generally, as "down Hocking." When I first heard that phrase, I was struck by its oddity. No one ever speaks of "down Ohio" or "down Mississippi." In all other cases, "the" is used before the name of the river. But no one ever says "down the Hocking." It is always "down Hocking." And no one has ever been able to explain the origin of this peculiarity when speaking of the lower Hocking valley.

When I returned to Doncaster, some three weeks afterward, for a final conference with Mr. Tallman before commencing operations, I spoke to him of Mr. Morton's request that I should call, and asked his advice as to whether I had better do so, under the circumstances. Mr. Tallman was keenly interested. He sat reflecting for a minute or two, rubbing his nose between his right thumb and forefinger.

"Hah!" said he. "He's a director in the Hocking & Ohio River road, and they will do their best to keep a firm grip on the coal traffic. It looks as though he knows or suspects your business. But how can he?

"Well, well," he continued, after another moment of thought, "there is no reason why you should not see him and find out what he is after. Of course, you know enough not to let him have a hint of the facts, and not to confirm his suspicions, if he has any. Let me know what he says."

I found Mr. Morton to be a suave, polished gentleman, of an extremely pleasant address. He chatted for a minute or two on the weather and similar topics, but made no reference to his former desire to have me call. I finally reminded him of the fact.

"Oh, yes!" he responded, waving his hand airily. "At that immediate time, there was a matter about which I wished to see you—in the way of information merely, you understand. But I was called away suddenly, and as you had gone before my return, I obtained what I wanted from another direction. Yes, yes! I am much obliged to you for remembering it, and am indeed glad to have met you. Do you intend to remain long in town?"

"Only until morning; I go to Columbus on the early train."

"Ah, then you are not going to become one of our citizens?" Mr. Morton arose, as a signal of dismissal. "We have a thriving little place here—an excellent place for a young professional man. I had hoped you intended to cast your lot with us. Good morning! Sorry you are not going to remain in Doncaster. Good morning!" And he bowed me out as though he feared I were about to ask an inconvenient question.

I, of course, reported the interview to Mr. Tallman, in whom it excited the keenest interest. He walked up and down his office floor, speculating upon possibilities.

"Now, if he had information in some way as to your real business—but how could he possibly? There are but a few people who know our plan. But if he really knew, I should believe there is a deal of some kind on in Hocking & Ohio River stock. Or can it be that he has sold out his shares in that road? But why should he?"

But speculation on the subject was useless, and he speedily abandoned it, returning to the final details of the right of way project.

These matters being all settled to our mutual satisfaction, I hied me to the hotel to dinner—and then to meet Elsie Holland again, if I could compass it.

Unfortunately, George Barnard's newspaper duties had taken him away from town, and I could not venture to call upon the young lady in the absence of an invitation. There seemed to be but one possible way open—to call on the Smeads, and if possible, to enlist Miss Lavinia Beckett in the cause.

Mrs. Smead and her sister received me cordially, and after a little while the former left the parlor on some household duty, and I found my opportunity. I asked about Miss Elsie.

Miss Lavinia smiled as she replied to my polite inquiry. The smile emboldened me.

"Miss Beckett, may I impose upon your kindness of heart?"

"Why, yes; if I can do anything for you I shall be most happy," she replied.

"I should like very much to meet Miss Holland again—and I leave in the morning."

"You impetuous fellow! And as you don't feel well enough acquainted to venture a call next door on your own account, you expect me to arrange it for you?"

"I said I wished to impose upon your good-nature."

"You seem to believe the old proverb that all the world loves a lover. Well, curb your eagerness for a few minutes, and I will see what I can do."

Mrs. Smead returned before I had time to frame a suitable reply, and the conversation again became general. But Miss Lavinia was as good as her word. In a little while she turned to me, and remarked, in the most matter-of-fact way:

"Mr. Rosser, suppose we make a call upon the Hollands—our next-door-neighbors? You met Elsie when you were here before."

I need not say how promptly I acquiesced in the suggestion. Throwing a light nubia over her head, Miss Lavinia led the way, and we walked across the lawn to the Holland residence.

We found Mrs. Holland and her daughter at home. Mr. Holland being vaguely referred to as having "gone down street." And by what I afterward realized was a stroke of good fortune, Mr. Tallman was also an evening caller.

Mrs. Holland I found to be a bright, sunny-tempered woman, vivacious in conversation, and inclined to monopolize it when on some congenial subject. Her welcome was cordial, and she at once resumed the topic she had been discussing with Mr. Tallman.

"Why, uncle," she remonstrated, "I can not understand why you think it necessary for girls to take as wide an educational course as boys. A young man must prepare himself to make a success in business. A girl does not have to make her own way—her 'career,' as the phrase goes. So she does not need so much education."

Mr. Tallman took up the challenge with eagerness.

"There you go, Lizzie!" he exclaimed, rubbing his nose vigorously. "It is the old, threadbare error that the purpose of education is business. It is not!"

"Pray what is it for, then?" returned Mrs. Holland.

"To develop the intellect and the faculties the Creator gave us, of course. If a man—or a woman, either—never had any direct use in business for his college education, the training of the powers of him mind makes him a more successful man than he would be without it."

"Why is it, then, that there are men with good educations who don't make a success of their lives—whose professional or business careers are failures?"

"Because, my dear, a man may have a mind which is a mere lumber-room; it may be stored with all kinds of knowledge, without his having the ability to use it in his daily life. The money-making faculty is born in some men. Such a one will make a money success in life without anything more than an ordinary school education. But is he as happy as though he knew more? Does he get as much out of life as an educated man?"

"Now, Uncle Darius, tell me this, for instance: Why should a girl study algebra and the higher mathematics? Of what use will they ever be to her? Would they help her in managing her home when she is married, or help her in making a living if she is compelled to do that?"

Mr. Tallman snorted with impatience. "Lizzie, you don't understand! Is it not of advantage to any woman to be able to reason correctly? The study of mathematics develops the reasoning powers of the mind—and women are accused of not being logical, as a sex."

"Well, uncle, I must say I can't see it as you do."

"There it is! The difficulty with the person without education is to make him understand its value. It is only when one obtains an education that he can understand its true worth."

"But you had not a college education, uncle," responded Mrs. Holland, turning on her adversary by a flank movement.

"I know that; but I had enough schooling to learn its value. The curse of the world is ignorance!"

"And the sad thing about it," interposed Miss Lavinia, "is that parents can not transmit their accumulated knowledge and experience to their children. The little ones here to start in with the alphabet and work up painfully step by step."

"What a blessing it would be if a man could divide his knowledge among his children by his will, as he does his money!" responded Mr. Tallman.

Meanwhile, I had kept out of the discussion, and taken a seat near Miss Elsie.

"Your uncle is a man of positive convictions," I remarked.

"And I'm afraid mamma has the wrong side of the argument," she responded, "I believe in her ideas—at least on education.

Miss Lavinia showed her diplomacy in my behalf by skillfully guiding the conversation so that we two were left out of it for a little time—for which I most fervantly thanked her in my heart. I had no opportunity to express my sense of obligation verbally, for when we rose to go Mr. Tallman did also, and we three left the house together. I received an invitation from Mrs. Holland to call again, which was shyly seconded by her daughter—and I could only press Miss Lavinia's hand heartily, and say "Thank you!" as I left her at her door and turned down street with Mr. Tallman.

"Look here, Rosser," said he as we walked. "I wish you would take time to call on our friends in Columbus tomorrow, and find if there 's any movement in Hocking & Ohio River stock. It seems to me our friend Morton must be up to some game; and if there is, I want to know it."

"I certainly shall do so. I will act on your saying that ignorance is a handicap."

"It is! It is, my boy!" he responded, enthusiastically. "And especially when it comes to the stock market. Many a man has lost a fortune by not knowing when something is going to happen!"

### CHAPTER IV.

However, my closest inquiries in Columbus, where were located the general offices of the Hocking & Ohio River road, failed to disclose anything. No one believed that any coup could be contemplated. There was absolutely not the smallest circumstance on which to base any such opinion. So, after writing to this effect to Mr. Tallman, I started in to secure the right of way.

As remarked before, this was slow and tiresome work. The different surveys each passed down a different valley, though they had the same termini, and these routes were all within a few miles of each other. I had to cover each of these in my work, and the line to be adopted eventually would be that which, all things considered, would be the cheapest.

There was much curiosity among the people as to whom I represented; but this natural feeling I could not, of course, satisfy fully.

The layers of coal in that region—"veins" as they are locally termed—lie almost horizontally in the hills. This quarter of the state can best be understood by remembering that it was once the bottom of a prehistoric sea. The plants of which the coal is composed grew in shallow water—a swamp, in fact. Later, the surface sank much deeper, and layers of sand and clay were deposited over the coal, which were compacted into the present sandstone and shale. Then, when the area was again elevated and became dry land, it must have presented a prairie-like look—level or gently rolling. Then the water began its work of cutting down the land. The valleys which seam it in all directions have been carved out slowly through long centuries, leaving hills; and it is in these hills the coal is found.

Take the little mining town of Sterrett, for instance. The railroad reaches it up the valley, and the few score of houses are planted straggligly along the right of way, or climb the hillsides on each side. Fifty feet above the track on either side the coal seam is found, and the square entrances go directly into the hill. The coal is shoveled into small cars, which are hauled to the mouth of the mine, and dumped into a chute from which it is run into the railway cars.

What is true of the mines of Sterrett is equally so of all other mines, except that the distance up the hillsides to the coal seams varies, because some of the valleys have been cut deeper than others by the stream. This much of explanation is necessary that the reader may understand some of the happenings in this region, yet to be related.

Sterrett was the first mining town that I reached in my course by horse and buggy southward from Summerton. I took up my quarters at the small hotel, and started out to get some idea of the situation—for here I was for the first time in "the enemy's country." A spur of the Hocking & Ohio River road wound its way northeasterly from the main line, following the valleys in their tortuous windings to this point, where it ended.

In front of a store on the main street, whose course ran parallel to the railroad, was a group of miners. They were discussing some subject of interest, but stopped their conversation as I approached. They responded civilly to my salutation, but did not seem inclined to talk. Passing on, I found a similar group at one end of the railway platform; and they were also equally reticent.

However, my business was not with the miners themselves, but with the operators. At the time of the occurrences here related, the mines in that region were owned by independent operators. For instance, in Sterrett and vicinity, the mines were divided among three different operators. Every day, each of these notified the railroad yardmaster, who was in charge of the yards at the junction of the spur with the main line, how many cars he needed for the next day. A switch engine brought them up in the morning, and placed them on the mine side tracks, ready for loading. There were mines similarly located every mile or two along the spur, all operated in the same way.

Had the mines been owned and controlled by the railroad company, as they are in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, as well as many other mines elsewhere, the project for the extension of a rival railway into that section would never have been undertaken. Its practicability lay in the individual ownership and operation of the mines. Consequently, an operator who was dissatisfied with the service rendered by the Hocking & Ohio River road was sure to be favorable to the new project, and therefore I could count on him for a friend.

I was not acquainted with the actual situation at the mines, except in a general way. This being the first mining point I had encountered, it was necessary that I should master the situation in detail, and I had been given a list, by Mr. Tallman, of operators at various mining points, whom it would be advisable for me to consult.

One of these was a Mr. White; and being directed to his office, I made my way thither. It was a primitive affair—a one-story frame structure, divided into two rooms—the first being the general office, with bookkeeper and clerk, the inner one being the private room of the operator. I found Mr. White within, and introduced myself.

"Well, the situation is bad all through this region for the operators," said he. "It is not the business it was a few years ago. There are too many operators for the traffic. That is, there are too many mines at work. There is not demand for all the coal we can all mine; and if there were, this confounded railroad would not be able to handle the coal we would take out."

"Then there is no trouble now in handling the output?"

"The trouble we have is in getting cars when we want them. For instance, yesterday I ordered ten cars from the junction for to-day. I got but two. So the most of my men have been idle to-day. I have ordered more for to-morrow, but I cannot tell whether I will get any or not."

"But why is that? The railroad company makes its money by hauling coal; so it would not seem to be good business sense to refuse you cars whenever you want them."

"Yes, but there are not cars enough."

"Why is that?" I returned in surprise. "Please explain."

"It is this way. The soft coal trade is good in the winter, but poor in the summer, for the reason that so much more coal is used in cold weather. Just now the dealers are stocking up their yards for the fall trade, and the demand is brisk. The road has not cars enough to handle the coal as fast as we can mine it."

"How it it at times when the demand is not so brisk?"

Mr. White gave a short laugh. "Why, you will find every siding standing full of idle coal cars, not only down here among the mines, but at every station between here and Lake Erie—for a great deal of our coal goes to lake ports, where it is put on vessels and carried to Lake Superior ports to supply the demand there. For a hundred and fifty miles you will find every switch full of idle coal cars."

"Why do not you operators build great coal-bins for storage, so that you could keep your men regularly at work, shipping the coal as you obtain cars?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "That would add to the cost of production, and really be no help. Every operator would get his storage capacity filled, and then his men would have to remain idle until it were sold. It is as broad as it is long."

"Suppose there were another railway into these fields, so that you would have the advantage of competition in transportation?"

"That would help us in getting our orders filled promptly, of course. If the one line could not give us cars, the other would be able to do so. The coal could go out as fast as orders came in—and that would be a blessing to all us operators."

"Will you walk over to the railway station and introduce me to the agent? I would like to hear his views on some of these points."

"Scre! Talk to all of us! That's the only way to get your grip on the whole situation. If you were an operator, you would feel just as I do. If you owned a part of the railroad, you might not."

Mr. White walked over to the station, which was only a few hundred yards away, and did as I desired. The agent was a little, wiry man, who was apparently chafing at having nothing to do. I talked with him some little time on the general prospects of the mining section before approaching the points on which I desired special information.

"Yes, there are too many mines open. These operators are all trying to get all the business they can, of course. That's business, you know. And the trade's irregular. One day every man will have a lot of orders; next day, maybe, they won't have more than half as many. And that makes trouble, you see."

"Makes trouble, Mr. Kittson? In what way, please? I am not posted on mining, you know."

"Well, it's this way. A mine won't get out more coal in any one day than it has orders for and cars on its switch, you see. So, if it had to get out sixty cars yesterday, and only twenty or thirty today, don't you see that a lot of miners would have no work to-day?"

I nodded. "The miners, then, do not have regular work?"

"I should say not!"

"And how about their pay?"

"It would be all right if they could have regular work six days a week the year through. The price they get would make them big yearly wages. But what's the good of fair wages if you haven't regular work?"

"Then there are too many miners for the work to be done?"

"Yes, by a half!"

"Why do not some of them go to other mining regions?"

"What would be the good of that? It's the same all over the country. There are too many miners for the work to be done—that is, if the work were equally distributed through the year. But the operators keep enough men so they will have plenty for the rush season."

"Has the railroad enough cars to supply them all at such a time?"

Mr. Kiltson's interest seemed to abate suddenly. "Oh, sometimes there is a shortage, you know. Naturally, there would be at times. No road could afford to keep all the cars that would be needed in such a case."

"But how do the miners themselves feel about the situation?"

"Always growling—and not without reason either. You or I would growl, wouldn't we? However, they don't talk much to me, of course. If you want to get their views just walk across the track there to that grocery. See that tall, awkward-looking fellow with his pants in his boots? His name's Chapman. He's a miner, and has three sons that are miners. He's a pretty good sort, Chapman is. He'll talk to you, never fear!"

This triangular problem interested me deeply. Here were the operators who, to get and keep business, must fill their orders promptly, and to do that must have enough miners, as well as cars, at their call to fill a maximum of them; the railroad company, with many thousands of dollars invested in railroad cars, half of which stood idle and blistering in the sun during the summer months; and the miners, with a necessarily irregular demand for their labor, which rendered their incomes precarious.

I walked across and engaged Mr. Chapman in conversation. He was a tall, raw-boned man, descended from the Yankee stock which made the first settlements in Southeastern Ohio; an average American workingman, without very much education, but a large fund of good common sense.

From him I found that the miners' cause of complaint was the irregularity of the work. He explained the mode of mining, which he declared, frankly, to be preferable to farming, because the miners are sheltered from weather extremes, neither suffering from the summer's heat or the winter's cold; the hours not long nor the work excessively hard.

"If we only had regular work," said he, "I wouldn't change work with any fellow in Ohio. I could make a big living at it. But when you get work only two or three days a week, and not sure but that you may have to lay idle for a week at a time, it is hard lines, mister."

"What do the men think ought to be done?"

"Well, some of 'em are a little unreasonable, I must say. But the operators ought to bind themselves to give each miner so many days' work a week or a month, so's the men can live."

"Suppose they would do that, and then they did not get orders enough for as much coal as would be mined?"

"Then, let 'em pay bigger wages when the men are at work. Dang it all, they ought to give enough for a man and his family to live on!"

"Do you suppose the operators could do that and make any money?"

"Then let 'em charge more for the coal."

The problem was a more perplexing one than I had dreamed. There seemed no way of reaching a solution satisfactory to all parties concerned.

"How long has this condition of things lasted?"

"Well, it gits worse every year. When I began mining, we all had regular work; but somehow there's less steady work every year."

"What is the reason?"

Chapman scratched his head meditatively. "There's been too many new mines opened. They can put out every yeag more coal than there is a market for."

"Would you favor shutting up part of the mines?"

He looked at me for a moment. "That would give more work to the other miners, but it would throw a lot of miners out of work all the time. No that can't be done."

"Well, what can be done, Mr. Chapman?"

"I can't tell you what can be done, but I'll say to you there'll be the biggest strike that ever happened in the valley, and that right soon. And don't you forget it."

To be continued.

## AUXILIARY POWER ON THE OARS

It takes a pretty strong case of love or a handsome girl to induce a fellow to pull a boat through the water for an extended length of time, unless it happens that the man in question desires athletic training and takes this method of obtaining it. On the other hand, there is many a young lady who would gladly assist the oarsman in his work, but what

can she do? Two cannot handle a pair of oars as well as one, unless the oarsmen are of equal strength and trained to pull together, which is unlikely to be the case with persons of the opposite sex. A rather neat solution of the problem has been attained, as will be seen by a glance at the drawing presented herewith. We show the new device in operation, and also give an enlarged view which will better explain its details and method of use. The invention consists of a pair of straps, with snap hooks at one end and grips at the opposite end, to afford a good hand hold to the person assisting the oarsman. A screw-eye or bolt is attached to the oar and the hooks snapped in place, when the device is ready for use. By arranging several screw-eyes at varying distance from the row-lock, the amount of power derived may be varied to suit the case, and it is possible to increase the force of the stroke fully 100 per cent, if the person rendering the assistance has the strength of the oarsman. The device also tends to maintain the oars in their proper position in the water, as the pull is directly on the face of the blade, and the screw-eye can be inserted to draw at just the right point.

## His Wife and His Friend

Elizabeth Ayres.

"They was just like twin brothers, and nothin' but death or women could 'a parted 'em, and of the two, I sometimes think women is the beterest."

This is a bit of wisdom uttered by a rural sage, but he has nothing to do with the story and will not appear again. His wise saw is quoted simply to serve as an introduction.

There is sometimes a friendship between man and man that binds them as firmly as the marriage tie binds men and women together. There were two men once between whom such a friendship existed. One of them was a confirmed bachelor. He had assisted many of his acquaintances to the altar, but he had no inclination himself to play leading man to the star of a wedding. The other did not yearn for the celibate life, and presently he began to think it was not good for man to live alone. The one whose influence served to bring him to this decision was a good and lovely girl who looked upon him with favor. The name of the one who willed to be a benedict was Charlie. The one who elected to be a bachelor was John, the sober, dignified name fitting his stable character to perfection, though Charlie, out of his affection, often dwarfed it to the diminutive Johnny, which was not a fit. They advised with each other concerning their plans and endeavors and spent long hours together in the silent communion that can only come with perfect understanding.

It was at the end of one of these silent hours that, from behind a dense cloud of smoke, puffed from a meerschaum pipe, the twin to John's, Charlie, had spoken of the new interest which had arisen. "It won't make a bit of difference, Johnny, old boy," he said, with a burst of deep feeling. "You shall be one of the family. There's a place for you at our fireside and a seat for you at our table—always. Dinna forget."

John had seen the way of the wind, but he was not one to force a confidence and had quietly awaited developments. Meantime, he had been schooling himself to resign all claims on his friend and to live without the undivided companionship that had grown to be a part of his existence. John was something of an onlooker in life, and he had listened before to a newly accepted lover bestowing upon his comrade left behind in the race, promises of undying friendship and future intimacy. He knew there was another factor to be reckoned with, a factor whose claim was greater and whose influence was stronger. To all appearances he had accepted the information of Charlie's approaching marriage and his assurances of uninterrupted friendship as a matter of course. He said a few words only, but the manner of their saying was satisfying.

After every great decision there frequently comes an upheaval of doubt. A shadow of doubt was glooming the horizon of Charlie's happiness.

"It won't make a bit of difference, Johnny, old boy," he declared again, looking at his friend with a wistful question in his eyes.

"Difference! Why, of course not," John answered heartily. "Every man should be married. Go on, my boy, God bless you. I'll be following your example some day myself."

He spoke with an air of truth that was convincing. He who had always been the soul of honor, gloried in his fall, and told an unblushing falsehood with the brazen face of a veteran of lies.

John was "best man" at the eventual pleasant "round-up" in church. All the amenities of a wedding that came to his hand he accomplished with the skill of one long practiced. He was the last to speak words of good fellowship and to speed the newly wedded pair on their journey. Then he turned away wondering what he would do next. He suffered from the weariness of spirit that comes to one left alone and unoccupied after a period filled with the reckless joy of living. He was singularly isolated. He had no relatives or home ties, and for years he had acted as a gentle father to the one he called friend. Charlie was younger and of a lighter nature than John, and his boyish, warm-hearted impulsiveness was like a tonic to the staid and serious older man.

"I shall have to re-adjust myself and that's all there is to it," John said, when his loneliness grew oppressive.

As time slipped away, that which he had foreseen came to pass. Charlie was always in a hurry. After business hours there were household errands to be attended to, or he was in a rush to get home, for "the little woman" did not like him to be late at dinner. There were no more golden moments when the two came together to talk things over and to dine at their leisure when appetite prompted. The delight of keeping irregular hours was a thing of the past. The purposeless, Sunday afternoon walks they had been in the habit of taking, going somewhere they did not know why, to do something they did not know what, were at an end. Unconsciously, John caught Charlie's mania for hurry, and at night, after he had closed his office, hastened to his boarding place, as if the next moment was his last, there to gulp down his dinner with a speed that left him facing a long, empty evening.

The one who is left behind suffers more from the change than the one who has gone to new scenes and fresh interests. For a few months after Charlie's marriage, the novelty of housekeeping and of having a wife and home excluded every other consideration. His wife neither needed, nor wanted, anything or anyone else. The walls of her house bounded her world, and her sun rose and set in Charlie. John had been invited to spend an occasional evening with them, and he was bidden to always feel free to join them at their Sunday dinner. But John was wise in the affairs of men. He did not wish to run the risk of being regarded as an intruder, and he never went to the home of his friend without a special invitation.

The day dawned when Charlie missed the support and stimulus of John's calm strength and ready sympathy. He felt the old longing to "tell Johnny about it," when good or ill-luck attended his fortunes. He needed the spur of unbiased opinion that stamped him either a fool or a wise man as it might happen. The wires of friendship that had sagged and slackened were pulling taut again. And as they pulled, he danced like a marionette to their straining. He began to revolt against domestic restraint, and his rebellion gave birth to moments of irritation. It grew painful to pose forever on the pedestal of ideality where he had been placed by his wife. The masculine companionship that lent zest to his life was missing, and, by reason of its absence, he found it a most desirable quantity.

It was the evening of a day marking the successful close of a business deal of which he had had great expectations. He carried the glad news home to his wife and received her appreciation and congratulations. Still he feared she did not quite understand the keenness of his operations. He wanted to tell Johnny. Oh, to tell Johnny! that eager desire would not be quieted. In his restlessness he wore a shiny place on his trousers moving back and forth on his chair. At length, he got light to see the way. He was not a prisoner. It was only fear of disapproval that held him in chains. Even if a man was married, he need not relinquish the friend of a lifetime. When he stopped to think, he remembered that he had never been asked to relinquish that friend. It was the knowledge that, while his wife was graciously polite when John accepted their hospitality, she did not encourage frequent visits. This unspoken disapproval had snaiaved him.

He sprang to his feet with a suddenness that startled his companion. She had been swaying her chair to and fro, singing under her breath a melody of happiness. "Where are you going, Charlie," she cried, alarmed by the fierce light of determination glittering in his eyes.

"I'm going to tell Johnny about it," he answered, finishing his thoughts aloud, in tones that forbade discussion.

It was the first evening he had left his wife since they had been married. For a moment she felt as if he had dealt her a blow. Then she was blessed with understanding. Like a flash it was revealed to her that the prolonged solitude of two is not best for continued harmony. While she was thinking, Charlie had gone out of the front door and had closed it. She ran after him and reached the veranda just as he was turning into the street.

"Charlie," she called, "Oh, Charlie, bring John here. I'm going to bed early to-night. You can have the house to yourselves. Bring John here, will you, Charlie?"

Charlie would and did. Late in the night, the little woman who had wisdom, awakened and smiled, when she heard ascending from the lower floor, the rumble of contented masculine voices raised in their old-time friendship song.

There often comes a time in the struggle with pulmonary disease when the victim loses heart and gives up hope. The ambition to be up and around gives way before growing weakness, and the sufferer keeps to the bed.

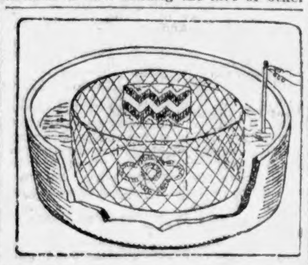
No one who suffers from lung disease should lose heart or give up hope while there is a possibility of cure. In many cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured lung "trouble" when the cough was obstinate and deep seated, with hemorrhage, emaciation, night-sweats and general weakness. A great many men and women are living to-day in the full enjoyment of health and happiness who had been "given up" by doctors, but found a perfect and permanent cure in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

"My wife had hemorrhage of the lungs," writes W. A. Sanders, of Hern, Mason Co., W. Va. "She had ten hemorrhages, and the people all around here said she would never be well again. But she began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she soon began to gain strength and flesh. After taking ten bottles she was entirely well. Should you think this would do you any good to publish, just use it, and if any one disputes the merits of this almost omnipotent medicine they may enclose self-addressed envelope with stamp, and I will answer, the same as written in this letter."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## DEPOSITING METAL ON LACE

The illustration presented below shows a simple method of depositing copper, silver, gold or other metal on lace, producing a material which is in high favor for trimming purposes. This process consists in first coating the lace or other



fabric with a conductor of electricity, by rubbing powdered graphite into the threads or applying a thin coat of adhesive varnish and then dusting with a fine bronze or similar metallic powder, after which the lace is suspended in the wire basket as shown. This basket is then placed in the usual electroplating bath, being insulated from the bottom by suspending it on non-conducting blocks. When the basket is connected with a wire leading to one pole of a battery and the other wire is attached to a block of gold, silver or other metal it will be found that the lace is immersed regulating the thickness of the deposit.

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

Men oft have been told that would they be wise,
"They must go to bed early, and early must rise."
But alas! for the motto so old and so terse,
Which men in their childhood were taught to rehearse—
The poor can no longer the precept obey,
They have a new motto to guide them to day,
And it reads—"Go ye early, and stay late in bed,
There's no coal in the bin, and no wood in the shed."

—Kate R. Stiles.

She—"I don't think you treat me as I ought to be treated, John. I must say you are not the man I took you for."

He—"I hope not. The man you took me for didn't have a dollar and you know it. That's the reason you didn't take him."

Wricker—"I can tell you one thing; I'm not going to sell my reputation for money."

Klinker—"I suppose not. People who have money, when they trade, stand out for their money's worth generally."

Styles—"You see that lady over there by the door? Well, all agree that she is the best dressed woman in town."

Greene—"She is splendidly dressed, that's a fact—but as far as she is covered. Wonder she doesn't go the whole figure while she is about it."

The Landlady—"Something seems to trouble you, Mr. Cutter; I hope it is not your beefsteak."

Cutter—"Oh, dear, no. I never let such a little thing as that bother me."

Folsum—"Why did you pay the bootblack a dime, when he did his work so poorly?"

Wilter—"It's worth ten cents any time to sit in an armchair and watch somebody else work."

### Is Marriage a Failure?

The king of Annam possesses a hundred wives to the majority of whom he is said to be very much attached. He has shown considerable genius in regard to their management, dividing them into nine classes, according to their degree of birth. Five of the most attractive act as his majesty's personal attendants, one of their more important duties being the care of the monarch's finger nails, which, however, are never cut. They are said to be as long as the fingers themselves, and are supposed to protect them from damage. No members of the royal household are permitted to grow finger nails of equal length to those belonging to his majesty.—Tit-Bits.

### Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.

Love is a flower that easily fades.

The flavor of widows is that of sweet pickles.

The strongest passion of every mother is jealousy of other mothers' children.

It is the feline strain of femininity which makes it claw what it loves and caress what it hates.

When women get together to plan what action they should take at a coming church conference they begin by asking each other what they are going to wear that day and if it wouldn't be a nice idea to have a long hour recess so they can all go somewhere for lunch.

## BLAINE'S FEAR OF HORSES

### Would Not Have Been in an Accident Like Recent One of Roosevelt.

"Had James G. Blaine been alive and a member of President Roosevelt's party at Pittsfield," remarked Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor the other day, "the disaster by which Craig lost his life would not have occurred. I don't think I ever met any one who was in such mortal fear of being in a runaway as was the brilliant Maine statesman. He would take absolutely no risks with horses, and required the most extreme precautions to be observed before he would submit himself to a carriage ride. I remember many years ago that Mr. Blaine was to visit our city of Milwaukee, and I was in charge of the arrangements for his reception and entertainment. One of the prominent liverymen of the town came to me and offered free of charge the services of a magnificent team of six white horses to draw the carriage of Mr. Blaine. I accepted the offer, and when the statesman arrived at the depot I escorted him to the street where the team and carriage were waiting. I was about to hand Mr. Blaine into the vehicle when he suddenly drew back. 'There is no one at the head of those horses,' he said, 'and I would prefer that you get some men to guard them before we proceed.' I told the driver what he said, and the latter insisted that he had absolute control over his animals; that they were used to bands and other noises, and that there was not the slightest danger. I repeated this to Mr. Blaine, and told him that I thought he could safely take a seat. But he wouldn't do it. 'I shall not put my foot into the carriage,' he said firmly, 'until a man is put at the head of each horse and is made to stay there.' That ended it, and we hurried around and got half a dozen men together and had each hook on to a bridle. Then Mr. Blaine got into the carriage and we proceeded up town."—Brooklyn Eagle.

## BRAVE WOMAN'S BATTLE WITH A WILD ANIMAL

The good natured looking suburbanite put his feet on the seat opposite, in defiance of the regulation of the company, says the Chicago News. "It isn't lonesome where I live," he observed to the man next to him, "and my wife never feels uneasy when I'm away.

"But then," he added, "my wife isn't an ordinary woman. She's not nervous or hysterical—keeps her presence of mind under all circumstances. She gave a practical illustration of that yesterday. I felt proud of her."

"She's a woman to be proud of," said the seat mate, politely.

"She is," agreed the good natured looking man. "This was an encounter with a mouse, too. If it had been a large sized and ferocious Bengal tiger it wouldn't have been so remarkable. I saw a woman go into a cage of lions once and slap and slam them around and make them jump through fiery hoops, but I never heard of one who had the nerve to tackle a mouse single handed before. The mouse got into the sitting room somehow, and, apparently confident that it would not be interfered with, as my wife was alone, ran across the floor and disappeared behind the window curtain.

"My wife does not deny that she trembled, but she summoned all of her uncommon resolution to her aid and sat perfectly still while she thought of the best means of meeting the emergency.

"A hundred schemes for escape flashed across her mind, to be in turn rejected. A mad impulse to scream and leap upon the table was heroically resisted.

"Suddenly her eye fell upon a broom which had been left standing in a corner, and on the instant her resolution was formed.

"With bated breath and wildly beating heart she stealthily arose, keeping one eye on the curtain. Then swiftly and silently, she crossed the floor and seized the broom. The touch of it seemed to give her courage and confidence almost instantly.

"She went quickly to the door and closed it and with the act came an access of calmness. Yes, she was perfectly cool and collected. With the broom poised, she advanced to the window curtain and aimed a vicious swipe at the place where the mouse was concealed. Then she sprang quickly back.

"She was hardly more than in time, for the mouse ran out and then, seeing the determined figure opposite him, ran back and began to climb the window curtain.

"Again my wife advanced, and aimed another deadly blow, but her aim was poor and the mouse gained the window sill in safety and tried to get through the glass.

"Once more the broom was raised. This time there should be no miscalculation. My wife was calm—perfectly calm, as I said before. She measured the distance carefully with her eye and then, true to its mark, the broom whistled through the air and crashed through the $8 pane of French plate, incidentally taking the mouse and a rather nice little Venetian epergne with it.

"I think that was magnificent, don't you?"

## SLINGS AND ARROWS.

"Christian Science," said the devotee, "aims to teach the truth merely."

"By the way," replied the hard-headed man, "Christian Science was launched by a woman, wasn't it?"

"Well, yes."

"Ah! That's why it's such a horribly bad shot, perhaps."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Sillimug—"You say that Fudge is leading a double life?" Gotabug—"Yes, he works in Baltimore and lives in Roland Park."—Baltimore Herald.

The bad fishing season brings up that old question, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?"—Philadelphia Press.

### It All Depends.

Smith—I hear that Bighead had an accident. Was it serious?

Brown—Oh, no; not worth noticing, unless one had an accident policy.—Judge.

## COFFEE VISE.

### Holds Fast Until You Get a Knock-down.

"I had used coffee moderately up to six years ago," writes a lady from Piney Creek, Md., "when I was seized with an attack of nervous prostration, and was forbidden coffee by my physician. I was constantly under treatment for nearly three years. After my recovery, I once took a cup of coffee, and it made me so sick I did not want any more.

After the nervous prostration, my stomach was very weak, so that I had to be careful with my appetite. As soon as I would eat certain things, I would have an attack of stomach trouble sometimes lasting several weeks, so when I was attacked by erysipelas two years ago, my stomach was immediately out of order.

I kept getting worse until nothing would stay on my stomach, not even rice water or milk, and I was so weak I had to be fed with a spoon. I had a craving for something like coffee, but that was impossible, so Father went to town and got some Postum Food Coffee, and when he asked the doctor if I might have it, he quickly answered 'Yes.' Mother made it exactly as directed, and brought me part of a cup and it was delicious, satisfied every craving, and best of all, stayed on my stomach without distress, giving comfort instead. For several days I lived on Postum, gradually increasing the amount I took until I could drink a cupful. Then I began to take solid food with it, and so got well and strong again. I now use it constantly, and I am entirely free from any stomach trouble.

Father and Mother both use it. Coffee made Mamma nervous and disagreed with her stomach so that she would taste it for hours after drinking. Father had stomach trouble for five or six years, and used to be deprived of various articles of food on account of it. Now he can eat anything since he quite coffee and uses Postum. Father says that it is better than Mocha or Java." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

## WHERE TRAMPS ARE WELCOME

### Interesting Story Surrounds a Stately Mansion in Ohio.

There is an imposing mansion in Geneva, O., where tramps are never turned away. It was built by the late George W. Hopper.

Years ago, Hopper was a poor young man, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He received but little schooling, and his education was very limited. In early youth he became identified with the Standard Oil company, being given the management of the department where barrels were painted before they were filled with oil. Though the barrels were thoroughly painted on the outside, the oil would soak through them, and in a short time the paint would peel off and allow the oil to seep out. The company was considerably hampered in this way, and many were the experiments tried to alleviate the difficulty, but without success.

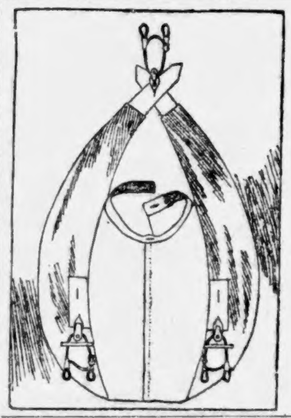
One day, while Hopper was pondering over the question, a tramp walked up, and hearing Hopper lament that the barrels could not be painted so they would hold oil, he said: "I'll tell you how to fix them. Fill them with water and then paint them. When they are dry pour out the water, and the water in the wood will stay in and prevent the oil from soaking through and cutting the paint."

Rather dubious of the success of the tramp's suggestion, Hopper tried it, and the scheme worked successfully. The advancement and royalties Hopper received from this idea soon resulted in wealth, and when he died a few years ago his fortune was estimated at from $2,000,000 to $5,500,000. Hopper's stepping stone to wealth has long ago been succeeded by better ways of making barrels unleakable, but the idea given Hopper by the tramp was the means of securing for him the vast fortune he possessed. After retiring from active business life, Hopper offered to make the tramp rich, and although a reward of $25,000 was offered for the tramp's appearance, none ever came to claim the money, nor has anything ever been heard of the tramp.

Out of gratitude to this one tramp, the whole army of tramps receive a benefit, for, no matter how disreputable or seedy-looking a tramp may be, he is always given a square meal at the Hopper home, even to this day. Charles Hopper now occupies the home built by his father nearly a dozen years ago.

## SHIRT-FRONT AND BRACES

As the dress suit is seldom worn in rooms of low temperature and very frequently where the temperature is above a comfortable degree it is not unlikely that a device which would enable the wearer to support his trousers without the aid of braces would prove very ac-



ceptable, as these supports add somewhat to the weight and consequent warmth of the clothing. Then, too, the suspenders may cause the shirt bosom to bulge beyond the opening in the waistcoat. It is to aid in keeping the bosom in place and to support the trousers without the aid of braces that the article of wearing apparel here pictured has been designed. As will be seen, the new garment consists of an ordinary shirt bosom, with a broad band of cloth attached to each edge, ending in overlapping tabs at the rear, with projecting flaps on either side of the bosom, from which the trouser supports are suspended. As the cloth bands replace the shoulder portions of the ordinary shirt it will be seen that this appliance does the work of the suspenders without any additional fabric over the shoulders, and the weight of the trousers on either side of the bosom and at the back will serve to keep the shirt in shape close to the body of the wearer. If so desired the tabs at the rear may be extended to fasten directly on the trousers, without the use of the pulley attachment here shown.

### Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

## TAKING THINGS EASY.

"I had business in a small town out West," said a Boston man, "and I left the address at home, so that some important letters could be forwarded to me. I figured out about when they ought to arrive, and went down to the postoffice to inquire for them.

"'No letters here for you,' said the postmaster, who was also a Justice of the Peace.

"'They ought to have been here yesterday,' I said.

"'Couldn't have got here yesterday, as old Brown, who carries the mail, was drunk and didn't go over to Josco after it.'

"'And how about to-day?'

"'Well, he's sober enough, to-day, but his old woman has cut her foot.'

"'But there will be a mail to-morrow?' I queried.

"'Skassly, sir. We don't have no mail on Thursdays.'

"'Then how about next day?'

"'Fridays is sort of off days with the Josco postmaster, and he generally goes fishing. If he don't, he sends the boy over. I never count on it, however.

"'You seem to have a slipshod way of running postal affairs out in this country,' I said as I turned away.

"'Waal, I dunno but we have,' he admitted as he looked at me over the top of his spectacles; 'but as long as nobody but Uncle Sill Simpson ever gets any mail, and that's only a circular about how to kill cockroaches, we kinder take things easy, and let the United States run along without bustin' her biler.'"—Baltimore Herald.

## A JERSEY WEDDING FEAST

Following is a partial list of the refreshments served at a wedding dinner to which the whole village of Pavonia was invited yesterday:

Forty chickens.
Forty ducks.
Sixty-five pounds of veal.
Forty-five pounds of beef.
Two hundred loaves of bread.
A wagon load of potatoes, sausage and celery.

The entire population of Pavonia, a little town in the east side, Camden, attended wedding festivities that started at noon yesterday and continued until late last night.

The couple whom the villagers turned out to congratulate were Miss Mary Walters, of Pavonia, and Frank Rush of Philadelphia.

The ceremony was performed in St. Joseph's church, Liberty Park, by Father Govonski. Miss Frances Walters was bridesmaid and William Rush, of Philadelphia, acted as best man.

At the close of the ceremony the guests went to the house, 1146 North Twenty-sixth street, owned by the bride's parents, where the reception was held.

An orchestra furnished music for dancing.—Philadelphia Press.

### Literary Nose Guards.

Some of the students in Paris, when perusing ancient books in the National library, protect themselves with muzzles. They do so to prevent the inhalation of dangerous microbes said to infect old volumes.—Indianapolis News.

## THE ELECTRICITY GOT LOOSE

### Unsuspecting Passengers Joined Hands and Danced and Shrieked.

During a downpour of rain on a recent afternoon a woman of not far from two hundred pounds weight entered a Madison avenue car at Fifty-ninth street and waddled toward a broad expanse of vacancy far forward. The floor was wet from umbrella drippings, and the woman's gloves and shoes were in the same condition. As she was about to sit down she hooked the crook of her umbrella over the strap pole above to ease her descent, uttered a yell, and collapsed.

A fair haired young man sitting next to her grabbed her hand as she went down, and immediately began a war dance, springing from his seat like a jack-in-the-box. A good looking young woman by his side seized his damp coat tails and, with a cry of "Oh, Cholly!" joined in the remarkable scene.

The conductor rushed forward and endeavored to calm the strangely excited trio. He collared the young man, and, uttering a whoop that could have been heard two blocks under ordinary atmospheric conditions, joined in the wild dance.

About that time the floor and nearly everything else in the car began to sputter. The dancers sputtered louder than anything else, and there was a "swish." a curl of blue smoke, and a sudden stoppage of the car. The three passengers tumbled into the seat in a heap, the fat woman on top. The conductor waved his arms frantically, and then pulled the big woman off the heap.

"Must be water in the slot," he said, with an air of great wisdom.—New York Tribune.

## CAPE HORN.

The Isthmian canal will not only save 10,000 miles in the voyage between New York and San Francisco, but—and that is a fact less frequently dwelt upon—it will avoid some of the roughest navigating known to seamen. To sail a ship round Cape Horn in the teeth of the prevailing desperate westerly gales is the supreme test of seamanship, and sometimes of human endurance.

Descriptions of the Cape itself are easy to find. It is the steep, black, bare headland of one of the small islands of the Fuegian archipelago; the end of the mighty chain of mountains that pushes its way from the Isthmus of Darien along the western coast of South America, until it makes its final plunge into the icy waters of the far south.

A Maine shipmaster, who has doubled the cape 32 times, recently told the Boston Seaman's Friend society that in his 16 westerly passages only twice did he get a "fair slant of wind" and make a comfortable passage, all the other times there were weeks of battling with adverse gales before the 200 miles between the Atlantic and Pacific waters were traversed.

A Boston captain, whose ship was driven to and fro off the cape for 25 days, while he was making a desperate fight for his westing, has plotted the ship's course on a chart. The lines are tangled like a cobweb.

To be sure, there is another route. Nearly a century before the Dutch sailors, Le Maire and Van Schouten, in 1616, sailed around the Cape. Magellan in 1520 had pushed his way through the strait bearing his name, and become the first to find a western way from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But the Straits of Magellan, tortuous, windy and narrowing in places to the width of a mile or so, involve such great difficulties that in general only steam vessels attempt them. The battleship Oregon was brought through those waters in 1898 on her memorable voyage from the western coast, but powerful steamships are often beaten back and delayed by the terrific gales encountered in the narrow passage.

All in all the life of the deep water sailor will be much easier when he has no longer to reckon with the strait and the cape. Neither of them offers such a route as a man would choose for a holiday journey.—Youth's Companion.

AN EYE-OPENER.

Rastus—What's yo' doin' dese days, Sambo?

Sambo—I'se an occulist in er hotel.

Rastus—Yo' doan mean it?

Sambo—Yes; I cut eyes out ob potatoes.

### He Won.

Cholly (proudly)—By Jove! I'm quite a professor of swimming, don't you know. I taught Mabel Galey how to swim in two lessons.

Jack—Gad! That was a quick throw down.

Cholly (indignantly)—What do you mean?

Jack—Why, she let me give her ten lessons before she learned.—Brooklyn Life.

### A Hard Blow.

"I have always hoped," he said, in a discouraged way, "that I had some force of character and was fairly able to show it."

"What's happened?" his wife asked.

"The state boss of the political party I'm affiliated with wants me to run for governor."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Missed the Excitement.

"Wasn't it fun to roll in the grass and play all day under the trees?"

"Not a bit!" replied the little boy who had just returned from a visit to the country. "I didn't have to dodge no sparrow cops while I was doin' it."—Chicago Tribune.

### All Is Vanity.

Mrs. Dorcas—Why is Mrs. Gadsby so glad she hasn't any children?

Dorcas—It gives her more time to attend those mothers' meetings.—Judge.

## If You Have a Sick Friend Let Me Know It.

As an act of humanity, write me a postal card, telling which book to send. Then I will gladly do this:

I will send the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may test it a month at my risk to learn what it can do. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

Not a penny will be asked or accepted in any case that my remedy can't cure.

There are such cases—rare ones, where the trouble results from an incurable cause, like cancer. But my records show that 39 out of each 40 who try those six bottles get well—and pay gladly. Those remarkable results make this offer possible.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. I don't treat the organs, for chronic diseases never were cured in that way. I bring back the nerve power which alone operates the vital organs. They do their duty when they have the power to act.

My books explain all. Tell me a friend who needs one.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 85, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

## THE FARMSTEAD.

### ANSWERS AND INQUIRIES.

#### Alfalfa Culture.

Editor Farmstead: Farmer, of Mytheville, Va., wants information concerning alfalfa. I have raised it successfully for 15 years on the same ground, and it is better now than ever before. I sow any time the ground is moist enough, from the middle of April to July 15, and one peck of good seed to the acre, if the ground is in fine condition; but sow enough to insure a good stand.

When about six inches high, mow, but do not rake it the first time. After that you can make hay of it as soon as it begins to bloom. But bear in mind that the oftener you cut it, the better. For the first three years, if you want to kill it, just stop mowing it and it will die. It should always be sown by itself, never with other grain, and on land on which water will not stand any length of time. Alfalfa will stand drouth better than too much water.

If you do not get a good stand the first year, do not plow it up, but mow it often and the next April sow in a little more seed and go over it with a slant-tooth harrow or pulverizer. Do not try to save seed from it until you have a good stand, two or three years old—as that necessitates its standing too long without cutting; but when once well rooted, it will grow better for years and will not freeze out like any other clover.

It makes the best of hay for cattle, horses and hogs. As a hog feed there has nothing been discovered here to equal it when fed with grain. The seed can be threshed with any machine that will thresh wheat well. Where it is grown for hay, it should not be pastured any until late in the fall and never in the spring. It is the most profitable crop raised in Nebraska, as we get three good cuttings of hay every season, wet or dry. —A. M. A., Shelby, Neb.

#### Farmers' Bulletin on Sorghum.

Editor Farmstead: To J. D. C., Midway, Tenn: In answer to your inquiry, the number of the United States Farmers' Bulletin about sorghum as a forage crop, will say that I procured one about three months ago. The number is 50—date of 1890.—O. P., Guthrie, Okla.

#### Dose of Skunk Cabbage.

Editor Farmstead: Tell C. M. C., Barlett, Iowa, to give the cow as much as one leaf of skunk cabbage at a feed in chop and shave it fine in the feed. If root feed, one ounce greep or one-half dry; once every day until she has a desire for company and then don't feed any more. It is not injurious. This is the way I always use it.—S. F. C., Baldwin, N. C.

#### Causes of Fruit Failure.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any reader of The Blade tell us the cause of the fruit failure here? For some years the crop has been light, and last spring there was but very, very little bloom, and the few apples we had were imperfect. We have to go from 15 to 30 miles for apples, and when we get them we find much imperfection among them. Orchards far out on the mountains do better than in the valleys.—E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

We shall be glad to print any replies with which we may be favored from orchardists and others. It may be well to state that Erwin is the county seat of Unicoi county, Tenn., which is in northeastern Tennessee, and separated from North Carolina by the Bald mountains, which are the northeastern prolongation of the Great Smoky mountains. Erwin is something like 40 miles in a straight line, a little east of west, of Asheville, the noted mountain health resort in North Carolina.

#### Horse With Catarrh.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that had the distemper five years ago, and he has had something like a catarrh ever since, and in the last two months he has the heaves most of the time. Will some one please send me a remedy?—W. E. C., Greentown, Ind.

#### Scales on Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the question asked concerning scales on shoats, I would say that it might possibly be that they are constipated; if so, I would give them a teaspoonful apiece of Epsom salts, dissolved in hot water and put in their milk. I had some pigs that acted similar to yours, and salts fixed them all right.—E. B., Beaverton, Mich.

#### Cure for Milk Fever.

Editor Farmstead:—I note that S. O., of Carlisle, Iowa, asks for a remedy for milk fever. Here is one that a doctor gave me, but I have never tried it myself, so cannot say how good from personal experience: 2 ozs. eucalyptus glabra, 2 ozs. fluid extract poke root, 3 ozs. glycerine; mix. Rub on the udder two or three times a day.—W. L., Ney, Ohio.

#### Ginseng Again.

Editor Farmstead:—As I was reared in a ginseng section, I will write a little sketch on the subject. My father was agent for the root immediately after the civil war. He would average buying about 1,000 pounds a week. The price then was 25 cents per pound green, or $1 dry. It has become very scarce now and sells at $5 per pound. I have had no experience in its cultivation but it is my opinion it would be one of the most profitable of businesses for some young person to go into. I believe that 1,000 pounds can be grown on one acre of land —I mean green—which would be $250 per acre dry. That would bring $1,000 at present prices, and I believe it would require but little cultivation, if one would select land that is well adapted to the plant. I own about 20 acres of land that ginseng naturally grew upon and I think would be as fine for business as I ever saw and if I was young I would certainly undertake the business, but I am an old United States ex-soldier of 63 years, and hence too old as it would require about seven years to reach the first crop. Then, after that, in my opinion, he would have a bonanza for life.—W. S. L., North Carolina.

#### That Pickle Recipe.

Editor Farmstead:—Some time ago I saw in the Farmstead a receipe for making cucumber pickles. The directions were to put down a layer of sugar and then cucumbers alternately until the barrel was full, and it was stated that it would make its own vinegar and fine pickles.

I followed the directions faithfully and several of my friends to whom I imparted the process, did the same, with the result of the loss of the whole business, sugar and all. The cucumbers all shriveled up to nothing, so there was nothing left but the skin.

My friends are threatening to sue me for damages, but as I did not charge them anything for the process and as I am not worth anything, I do not think they will put their threat into execution. However, the fellow who put the recipe in the paper had better never come to Binghamton—if he does, he had better come incognito!—N. L., Binghamton, N. Y.

#### Commercial Fertilizers.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the experience of the users of commercial fertilizers as regards the running down of the soil? Some farmers claim that the continued use of commercial fertilizers will wear out the soil. Now the question I wish to ask is this: Is it not possible to keep up the condition of the soil by the use of such fertilizers as ground bone and dried blood, the same as by the use of stable manure? Kindly answer through the columns of The Blade Farmstead.—W. E. K., Miles Grove, Pa.

We shall be very glad indeed to give room to replies from those who have had practical experience with commercial fertilizers. The editor of the Farmstead can supply the theory; but we want the practice from the experience of the readers. Every crop takes from the soil certain constituents, which go to build up the grain, or the grass, or the clover, or the potatoes, or other roots, etc. It is necessary to restore these constituents, or the soil will become exhausted. Especially is it necessary to restore nitrogen to the soil. Certain plants possess the power of obtaining nitrogen from the atmosphere and building it up in the plant structure. Clover is such a plant. Hence the utility of turning clover under, that the nitrogen in it may be restored to the soil. Here is the theory. Now, friends, send in the practice!

#### Curing Tobacco.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone kindly tell me how to cure home-grown tobacco, and also how to prepare it into plug chewing for private use and how to make the different kinds of dope to suit my own private taste.—B. F. W., Scipio, Mich.

#### An Useless Teat.

Editor Farmstead:—My milch cow is 6 years old. She was all right until her last calf was born, about five months ago. Since then one teat is stopped up. There is no lump nor soreness. If anyone can tell a remedy, please give it.—J. E. M., Kansas.

#### Lump on the Jaw.

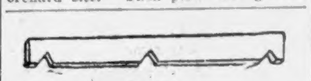
Editor Farmstead:—My 2-year-old heifer has an egg-shaped lump on the left jaw, about three inches in diameter and six inches long, lying parallel with the jaw bone. It is quite hard, but not solid on the bone. It seems to be loose under the skin. What is it, and what is the remedy, please?—J. E. M., Kansas.

### HOMEMADE CONVENIENCES.

#### Aids in Setting Trees.

American Agriculturist.

The triped device for setting trees is all right, but I have used the notched board shown in the accompanying illustration and find it much more simple and less expensive. I begin by selecting the orchard site. Then plow the ground,



harrow and plank it thoroughly. Line off both ways and set a stake where each tree is to be placed. Take a board 5 to 6 feet long, 5 or 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick. Notch it as shown in the illustration, having the middle notch exactly half way between the notches on the ends. Place the center notch against the stake where the tree is to be planted, then set a small stake in each of the other notches.

When ready for planting, dig up the center stake and prepare the hole for the tree. Then in setting the tree, put the notched board in position with the end notches opposite the two other stakes. Set the tree so that the trunk will rest in the middle notch. This will insure an absolutely straight row both ways. The device is so simple that it hardly seems necessary to describe it. Many, however, continue to have crooked rows simply because they have not thought of this plan.

#### For Pulling Cabbages.

Take two strips of stiff board 2 inches wide and fasten them together, as shown in the accompanying cut, and you have a tool that will save lots of backache. A wedge-shaped block, a, 10 inches long in



the fork of the two pieces and two or three wire nails driven through the handle to hold it. The points of the fork are tapered down and the corners are rounded off the handle, and you are ready for business. The cabbage can be pulled and, by a little care, left bottom upward.—A. C. Lake, Litchfield County, Conn.

#### Handling a Big Hog.

An easy way for one man to handle a large hog is by means of a ¾-inch rope 10 feet long. Cut off 3 feet, and tie a loop in each end, as shown in cut. The remaining 7 feet tie to center of short rope between the loops. Place loops over hind feet of hog and draw long

HOG ROPE.

rope between front feet and over nose, then back again through short rope. Pull forward more over nose, then back again as before and tie. This comparatively simple method has been found quite effective and satisfactory by many farmers in the family by the application first following it.—William Beeck, Howard County, Neb.

#### Appropriate.

Caller—"What's your new office boy's name?"

Clerk—"Norman."

Caller—"I thought I heard you calling him 'Woman.'"

Clerk—"Yes, we call him that because it fits him better. You see, his work is never done."—Philadelphia Press.

#### One of the Two.

"It takes a brave man to confess ignorance when asked something, and reply, 'I don't know,'" remarked Binting.

"Yes, either a brave man or a lazy one," replied Larkin.—Detroit Free Press.

Where Gold Is Thick

The gold is so thick on a Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Case that it tak

## Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**The Coal Strike.**

"Will you please tell me, through the Question Bureau of the grand old Blade, what the coal miners of Pennsylvania have struck for? What do they demand of their employers, or rather of the operators?"—W. C., Savannah, Mo.

"Are the operators of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal mines only officers? Are they stockholders of a corporate company, or individual owners? What do the strikers claim as grievances? What is President Mitchell's salary, and how is he paid?"—J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.

The terms the miners asked were these: A 10 per cent increase in their wages; an eight-hour day for their laborers, who, by the customary arrangement, receive one-third of the gross receipts of the miners, who work by contract; an eight-hour day for such as engineers, pumpmen and so on, the privilege of having a checker at the weighing of the coal; a new ton of 1240 pounds instead of 2,700; and recognition of the union. And the main objection of the operators was to the last proposition—the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. And in passing judgment on this opposition it must be remembered that this union, nor any other union so far as the present writer can ascertain, has incorporated itself under the laws of any state. For, if it would do so, it would not only be empowered to sue in the courts, but it would also be liable to be sued, and its officials would be liable to legal process against the union as a corporation, which is not possible so long as it is not legally incorporated.

Now, as to the matter of "miners" and wages, it must be borne in mind at the outset that less than one-quarter of all the persons employd in the production of anthracite coal are actual miners. According to the official figures of the Pennsylvania state bureau of mines last year, the total number of employes was 141,500, of whom 93,000 were employed inside the mines and 48,500 outside. Of the 93,000 workers within the mines 76,500 were actual miners, 24,000 were helpers and 10,000 were drivers. The remainder were door boys, timbermen, laborers, etc.

It will thus be seen that the miners and their helpers together make up an army of about 60,000 workers, or about 43 per cent of the whole force. These 60,000 men in round numbers are not paid by the day, week or month. They are paid according to the amount of coal produced. The miners certificated as such under the mining laws of Pennsylvania) are really contract workers; that is to say, they undertake to remove coal from the veins at so much per colliery car, paying their own helpers, who do the loading, and buying their own powder and oil and paying for the sharpening of tools, etc.

As a rule the miner does very little work with pick and shovel. He is the skilled workman who undertakes the responsibility of handling explosives in a dangerous calling. He must know his business thoroughly. Hence the provision of Pennsylvania law that every certificated miner must have had at least two years' experience in the mines. After a helper has had three years' experience he may undergo an examination and receive a certificate as a miner. The miner goes into the colliery at 7 in the morning. He drills holes in the vein in the "breast" to which the mine boss has assigned him, charges it with powder, adjusts his fuse, explodes the charge, and the coal comes tumbling down. His helper loads it on the mine cars, and the company's employes, driver boys, hitch on the mules and haul the cars out to the breaker, where the coal is cleaned and assorted and loaded at once into the railway cars for shipment to market.

Some of the miners do their own loading, or a part of it, as is shown by the fact that there are more miners than helpers. If anything is wrong with the powder charge the miner has to take his pick and clear it away. As a general rule the miner's work is not very hard, and in from five to seven hours he can knock down enough coal to make a day's work. Customarily the miner quits work and goes home before the loader has finished his task.

There is a great difference in the veins. Some work easily and others with much difficulty. There is also a difference in the skill of men. Thus it happens that a miner and a miner may earn $10 a day. And some such figure. He may have two loaders. The few miners who make such large earnings have the best "breasts" to work in and are skilful men. Of course these are the exceptional cases, which give rise to the reports that "the miners are able to earn $5 or $6 a day for as many hours' work." This is true of a few men, but the vast majority cannot do half so well. Everyone will understand that it is the general average which counts, not the exceptional case.

In the anthracite field wage conditions vary according to the district and the mine. There is no uniformity as to pay per car or as to size of car. But there is little much difference in the average earnings of the workers in one mine compared with mine or district with district. Again, there is no absolute rule as to the wages which the miners are to pay their helpers, but in nearly all instances the helpers are given only one-third of the gross sum received for the coal produced.If a miner turns out coal for which the company pays him $75 one-third of this or $25 goes to the helper. In difficult workings one helper may serve two miners. The helper must also pay for his powder and all and the sharpening of his tools at the company's smithies.

In the report which he made to President Roosevelt Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright did not on his own responsibility make the average earnings are in the coal fields. But he collated the evidence given by company managers, bosses, miners and others, and there is no substantial conflict between these statements. They agree that the following figures fairly represent the average daily earnings of the various classes of labor throughout the region:

| | Per day. |
|---|---|
| Certificated miners (skilled labor)..... | $2.56 |
| Miners' helpers ..... | 2.0. |
| Day laborers ..... | 1.93 |
| Slate pickers, men..... | 1.20 |
| Slate pickers, boys ..... | .85 |
| Car loaders ..... | 1.59 |
| Laborers, first class..... | 1.59 |
| Laborers, second class ..... | 1.29 |

With this as a basis it is easy to get at the average annual or monthly earnings. In the anthracite region the men work an average of 204 days a year, or seventeen days per month. In 204 days they can and do produce all the coal which the companies can sell at prices which the managers fix. If prices were lowered the public would consume more coal and the miners would have a greater number of days' work in the year. But taking the conditions as they actually exist, seventeen days' work per month, the earnings figure out as follows:

| | Per month. | Per year. |
|---|---|---|
| Certificated miners ..... | $43.52 | $522 |
| Miners' helpers ..... | 35.36 | 424 |
| Day laborers ..... | 32.81 | 393 |
| Slate pickers, men ..... | 20.40 | 245 |
| Slate pickers, boys..... | 14.45 | 173 |
| Car loaders, company men.... | 27.03 | 324 |
| Laborers, first class ..... | 27.03 | 324 |
| Laborers, second class ..... | 21.93 | 263 |

President Baer, of the holding railway, submitted actual figures from the books of his company showing the earnings of all of the 27,500 employes during the months of January, February, March and April, 1902. The summaries given by Mr. Baer are as follows:

INSIDE LABOR.

| Month— | Number of men. | Days worked. | Average per day. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January ..... | 15,976 | 18¾ | $2.162 |
| February ..... | 16,618 | 17¾ | 2.164 |
| March ..... | 16,494 | 16¾ | 2.190 |
| April ..... | 16,631 | 19¼ | 2.199 |
| OUTSIDE LABOR. | | | |
| January ..... | 9,828 | 20¼ | $1.478 |
| February ..... | 9,752 | 20 | 1.481 |
| March ..... | 10,235 | 19½ | 1.484 |
| April ..... | 10,198 | 20½ | 1.455 |
| TOTALS. | | | |
| January ..... | 25,804 | 19¼ | $1.890 |
| February ..... | 26,270 | 18¼ | 1.898 |
| March ..... | 26,729 | 18¾ | 1.896 |
| April ..... | 26,320 | 19¾ | 1.906 |

Analysis of the foregoing shows the following results:

The men in the mines worked an average of eighteen and one-eighth days per month, and earned an average of $2.18 per day, or at the rate of $39.51 per month. Here are included all the miners, all the helpers, all the men actually concerned in getting the coal out of the veins and into the open air.

The men outside the mines worked an average of twenty and three-eighths days per month, and earned an average of $1.47 per day, or at the rate of $30.96 per month.

All the employes of the Reading Coal company worked an average of nineteen days per month, and earned an average of $1.90 per day, or at the rate of $36.10 per month.

As to the second question asked above, the word "operators" means the men who control the mines. As a matter of fact, the mines are owned by companies, and the men who figure as "operators" in the news dispatches from the strike region are the officers of these corporations. We are informed that the salary of President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, is $1,500 a year. This is paid, of course, from the treasury of that organization.

**Anthracite Coal.**

"You say editorially there is no duty on anthracite coal. One of my local papers says coal containing less than 92 per cent carbon is dutiable and that no foreign coal contains that much."—J. S., Linwood, Md.

We have a similar inquiry from J. S., a subscriber of 16 years' standing, at Mason City, Iowa.

In reply to the above querists, we have to say: When the statement was first made that anthracite coal pays a duty, the editor of The Blade, believing it duty, false statement, called up by telephone the collector of the port of Toledo (the collector of the port is the official in charge of the custom house and the collector of duties on imported articles), and asked him if the statement was correct. His reply was: "Of course there are no imports of coal at Toledo, but I will look into the law and let you know." A little later he called up the editor by telephone and asked that reference be made to the "Free List" of the Tariff Act, approved July 24, 1897 (the Dingley law), Sec. 2, paragraph 523. On referring to the office copy of that act, it was found to read as follows:

"523. Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded."

The collector believed, with the editor of The Blade, that this section meant the admission of all anthracite coal free of duty. So an editorial article was written, which appeared in the Weekly Blade of September 25, based on this section, and the circumstances detailed above.

When we received the two queries referred to above, we were astonished, to say the least. We then referred again to the Dingley law, and found, in Section 1, paragraph 415—eight pages away from the paragraph quoted above—the following:

"415. Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 92 per cent of fixed carbon, and shale, 67 cents per ton of 28 carbon, and shale, 67 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel." (That is, 67 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.)

The editor immediately called up the collector of customs and referred him to the above section and paragraph. When that official (who was for many years a close personal and political friend of the late President McKinley) looked the matter up, he was very much astonished, to say the least, and very much chagrined to admitted at once that he had been wrong in his first conclusion. He then opened correspondence with the authorities, and found the following facts, officially stated:

There are a vast number of varieties of coal, ranging from lignite, the general title for coals of the lowest grade, with the smallest percentage of fixed carbon, up through a long list of bituminous, or soft coals which throw off heavy smoke while burning, to anthracite, which gives out the least amount of smoke. He was also referred to the Senate debate of June 27, 1897, when the bill was before that body. As reported in the Congressional Record, that debate makes it plain that the proposition then pending to impose a duty of 67 cents per ton on "all coals containing less than 92 per cent of fixed carbon" was expressly intended to cover anthracite coal—although the word "anthracite" was not used at all in that section. The discussion was participated in by Senators Allison, White, Allen, Perkins, Vest and others representing both the protectionist and free-trade contingent, and that it was clearly understood that the bill proposed to afford some protection to anthracite appears from the following excerpts:

"Mr. Vest: Mr. President, as I understand this proposed amendment, it makes an entire revolution in the taxation upon coal. It puts anthracite coal upon the dutiable list, although a cursory examination of the paragraph would not leave that impression. I have not the amendment before me, but my recollection of it is that there is a duty of 67 cents upon all bituminous coal and on all coal having less than 92 per cent of carbon—which would include anthracite coal.

"Mr. Allison: On coal containing less than 92 per cent of carbon the duty proposed is 67 cents per ton.

"Mr. Vest: That puts a duty on anthracite coal. Mr. President, I wish to inquire, if I may respectfully, why this duty is imposed. According to the statistics of imports and exports we exported from this country, in 1896, $5,717,246 worth of anthracite coal, and we imported in all $345,963 worth. I should like to inquire, if we exported from the country nearly $6,000,000 worth of anthracite and brought in about $350,000 worth, why we should put this duty upon anthracite coal."

Nobody in the Senate, apparently, had any other view of the matter than that the proposition was to put some grades of anthracite on the dutiable list and that is the form in which the bill finally passed.

Again, the language of the Wilson act relating to anthracite coal is identical (except as to the rate of the duty) with that employed in all the different general tariff acts back as far as the enactment of June 14, 1870. That this phraseology was changed in the Dingley measure is excellent evidence that the framers of the law intended to make the provision bear in a different way from its predecessors.

"A prominent Democratic lawyer here says that no anthracite coal is produced anywhere in the world except in the United States, and that this is the reason the Republicans put it on the free list. He further says that that being the case, the tariff on soft coal protects anthracite coal."—X., Mt. Vernon, O.

"I was telling a Democrat about the coal strike, and he said foreign countries have no anthracite coal that is good enough for us to use and pay the duty on. I told him I thought they had. Please answer whether they have or not, in the columns of the Weekly Blade."—H. A. B., Somerset, Mass.

These Democratic gentlemen are talking with their mouths, and not giving their brains a chance. Anthracite coal is found in many parts of the world, and in many different parts of the United States. The reason the Pennsylvania fields have become so important is that the veins are thicker there than anywhere else, and because this coal is nearer great markets than any other anthracite deposit. Anthracite is found in Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and in other states of the eastern United States; in Wales, France, and in other parts of the world. The tariff cuts no figure in the present coal strike, and there is no use in traversing the folly of free traders along that line.

**Garfield Elected Senator.**

"To settle a dispute, I ask my first question. Was James A. Garfield, just before his nomination for president, elected United States senator by the legislature of Ohio? Please answer through The Blade."—O. T., Parmelee, Mich.

James A. Garfield was chosen United States senator from Ohio by the general assembly of that state, on January 13, 1880. He would have taken his seat on March 4, 1881. On June 8, 1880, he was nominated for president by the national Republican convention at Chicago and elected the next fall. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1881, as president, never having taken his seat as senator. Hon. John Sherman was chosen to take his senatorial place.

**Women's Names.**

"I understand it is considered best to place a hyphen between the lady's maiden name and husband's name. If Mary Jones married a Smith, her name reads: Mary Jones-Smith,' making it unnecessary to prefix the Mrs. after we get accustomed to it, and also doing away with the supposed need for an unmarried woman to always prefix 'Miss' when writing to strangers. Men are not asked to publish to the world whether they are married or not; but as we are, some of us prefer to use the hyphen, which is certainly easier."—"A Miss," Franklin Grove, Ill.

The usage of which you speak is not the best. It is used, it is true, but where a woman does so, she is set down, by the women of the best and most cultivated set, either as a vulgar parvenu, or as a crank. The editor of this department has no feeling in the matter, nor does he care one whit how any married woman may write her name; but he is absolutely correct in saying that the best usage in the United States—which means in the English-speaking world—is this: If Mary Black marries Mr. Smith, her name is written "Mary Black Smith," not "Mary Black-Smith," nor "Mary Blacksmith."

**Gumption.**

"What is the meaning of the word 'gumption?' I was taught when a boy that a 'gump' was a fool, but gumption does not seem to mean foolishness. I would like to know something of the origin of the word and its true meaning."—L. O. E., Oakland City, Ind.

Both words are colloquialisms, and both should be allowed to die out, for they are not pleasant to the ear, and neither is needed, as the idea of each is fully expressed in better words which are well known; while "gump" and "gumption" are not, and never will be. We all owe it to our language to drop colloquialisms, slang terms, etc., and to speak and write only words accepted by the best writers of pure English.

The word "gump" may probably be derived from the Swedish and Danish word 'gump," which means the "rump." The word "gumption" is probably from an old Anglo-Saxon word gasm or gaum, which meant "to understand." So "gumption" means acuteness of practical understanding; clear, practical, common sense; quick perception to understand the right thing to do under given circumstances.

**The Bahamas.**

"Please publish in your columns the dimensions of the Bahama Islands, their area and populations. Are the people English or Spanish?"—J. A. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.

The Bahamas are a chain of British West India islands, stretching nearly 600 miles northwestward from near the north coast of Hayti to the east coast of Florida. They comprise 20 large islands, 653 islets or "cays," and 2,387 reefs. Their area is 5,390 square miles, and in 1891 the population was 47,565, of which 6,500 were white Europeans. The bulk of the remainder are negroes, who speak the English tongue. There are very few Spaniards there.

**Miscellaneous.**

L. W., Swartz, Mich.: We have not the figures.

B. B. B., Ripley, W. Va.: August 30, 1835, fell on Sunday.

B. B. B., Henford, W. Va.: There is no gold in any of the old copper cents.

N. E. C., Pioneer, Ind.: At the present time, Kansas leads in corn production.

J. M. B., Gordonsville, Minn.: We are sorry to say we can find nothing on the subject.

P. E., Winchester, Ill.: The pension of the widow of a first lieutenant is $17 per month.

M. P. C., Kent, N. Y.: We can find nothing about him. Why did you not, in your question tell who he is and what he is?

L. C., Vienna, Ind.: See Question Bureau for August 21 last. We can not reprint for anybody on these guessing contests.

E. B., Girard, Ill.: Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Hawaii and Alaska are territories. Why did you not refer to your school geography?

J. W., Winona, Wash.: We have no department for assaying minerals. There are assay offices all through the west. Apply to one of them.

L. H. H., Huntington, W. Va.: The question is not of general interest. We can not spare space to help people on guessing contests.

S. W., Hicks, N. Y.: Technically, such a person was a deserter. But did he avail himself of the offers made to such persons by the government?

F. G., Truxton, Ariz.: Address a letter to "Superintendent of Public Instruction, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands." Hawaii is a territory, and has self-government.

S. W. S., Columbus, O.: We regret to say we never saw or heard of the poem. That is not strange, for there were tens of thousands of poems on the civil war.

R. C. T., Mentz, Ind.: We can not find that Gen. McDowell ever had the nickname of "The Pope." Have not you confused him with Maj. Gen Pope?

A. H., Venango county, Pa.: Please don't ask about state laws. If you would think a moment, you would see the impossibility of our keeping track of the laws of 45 states.

A. M. R., Blue Grass, Iowa: We published the list of the present cabinet in the Bureau of May 22 last. We will not reprint until there is a change, as we therein announced. Please refer to your files.

J. T. C., Penfield, N. J.: The war department at Washington has no record of a soldier after he is discharged, but can tell where and when he was discharged, if his regiment and company are stated in the inquiry.

A. H. C., Taunton, Va.: There are fifteen people whose work is combined in The Weekly Blade. Probably the article you complain of emanated from the news editor, who is at present on his annual vacation.

H. R., Davis City, Iowa: Unfortunately, we do not know the facts. It would take a long time to investigate and get at the facts, and what good would it be to our 150,000 readers when we got it? How many of them would care one whit about it, after all?

Reader, Naples, N. Y.: We regret that we can not help you. The subject is one that does not appeal to us at all, for customs have so changed since Biblical times that there is not argument to be drawn, in any case.

M. E. S., Cheyenne, Wyo.: Every year there are over 10,000 songs and music copyrighted in the United States. It is manifestly impossible to keep the run of all these. Of the titles you inquire about, we can not recall one we have ever heard of.

C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.: The Kragg-Jorgensen rifles for the army, we believe, are manufactured at Springfield, Mass. The large guns for the navy are made at the navy yard in Washington, D. C., by the government. The rapid fire guns are made by the companies which own the patents.

J. B., Chalk, Kan.: The usual rule is, that if either husband or wife becomes insane, a guardian is appointed to care for the property interests of the insane person. Please find what the law is in your state, and note the rule above, that we can not answer questions of law. This is because we can not be expected to keep posted on the laws and court decisions of 45 state.

**Cleopatra's Triumph.**

Cleopatra had just applied the asp to her breast.

"Pike county won't be in it!" she exclaimed, as the poison coursed through her veins. "I'll bet this makes the best snake story of the year!"

And the editors, despite the bread of the serpent, pronounced it a rattler.—New York Sun.


## Have You Catarrh.

**A Wonderful Remedy Which Can Be Used in Your Home. Cures Catarrh of the Head, Nose, Throat and Lungs.**

Dr. Blosser, who has devoted twenty-eight years to the treatment of catarrhal diseases, has perfected the only satisfactory remedy ever discovered for the absolute cure of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and kindred diseases. He has had unparalleled success, curing cases of 15, 20 and 25 years' standing, that had resisted every other treatment.

**Samples Mailed Free.**

Send your address and we will send you by mail, absolutely free, a trial package of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure. It cures 95 out of 100 cases, and we have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Mrs. Alice Carton, Dwight, Kan., writes: "Your Catarrh Cure has cured me of bronchial trouble." Dr. F. A. Wynne, of Atlanta, Ga., writes: "Efficacious in all forms of catarrh." Rev. L. A. Townsley, Covington, Ga., writes: "I am sound and well after using four boxes of your Catarrh Cure."

The price of the remedy is $1.00 for a box containing one month's treatment, sent postpaid. Address, Dr. Blosser Company, 348 Walton St. Atlanta, Ga.


## VANITY OF CHICKENS.

**Interesting Trait Noted by Close Observer of Fowls.**

"Speaking of chickens, do you know I am inclined to think the chicken is about the vainest thing there is in the fowl line," said a man who lives in Carrollton, and who has made a rather close study of the feathery tribe, to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and I think I have good reasons for the faith that is in me. We are in the habit of using the expression 'as vain as a peafowl.' The peafowl is, of course, very vain. They seem to appreciate the beauty and magnificence of their plumage. They strut around with an infinite sort of pride, and they leave no sort of doubt in a person's mind as to the existence of an inordinate vanity. Peafowls will actually go crazy if you rob them of their tail feathers, and I have observed not a few instances which substantiate this fact.

"But returning to chickens. I have found them, as a rule, vainer than any other kind of fowl. I have a rather interesting brood at my place now, and I have been making a little study of the members of the group. They are now only a few days old. They had not arrived at the pipping stage before they began t display what I might call a pride in the matter of their personal appearance. They began to peck at their wings before they had thoroughly dried, and within a few hours after they had left the shell. They began to shake themselves somewhat after the fashion of the older chickens when they wallow for awhile in the dust. "Chickens, you know, take a dust bath, and then flutter their feather and shake themselves in order to get rid of the dust. Well, these youngsters, before they had been out of the egg three hours, began to go through these motions. They began to fix themselves up, I may say. They seemed to know instinctively that a chicken ought to arrange its toilet, just as other things in the broad kingdom of life, and so they went about the task. The expression, 'As mad as a wet hen,' is no doubt due to the hen's displeasure as having her feathers soiled and disarranged by water. What more melancholy spectacle can one find than the proud rooster whose plumage has been dampened by a sudden shower?

"Yes, chicken are very vain, and they begin to show signs of their vanity early in life. I know of no other fowl that begins primping so early in life as the chicken, and I suppose my experience is about the experience of every other man who has had occasion to observe the conduct of these useful members."

## UNCLE SAM'S BOARDING HOUSE

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Division of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, will open in the autumn, under the authority of Congress, a kind of laboratory boarding house for the purpose of testing the effect of various preservatives, coloring matters and food admixtures upon normal, healthy persons. The young men in the scientific bureaus of the Agricultural Department will be drawn upon first, and after them the resident college students of the city of Washington. Dr. Wiley intends to ascertain the relative harmfulness of various substances as a part of the movement toward pure food legislation. The effect of borax on foods has not been quite definitely determined. The German government contends that our borax-treated meats are harmful, although its own medical authorities oppose that view. Dr. Wiley contends that the small amount of borac acid used in curing meat is not harmful. His experiments will either substantiate or refute that belief. Each boarder is to keep a diary and record of all facts concerning himself. He is to eat only what is set before him, and, in accordance with Scriptural injunction, is to ask no questions, for the sake of his conscience, if not of his stomach. Every boarder will be weighed upon rising in the morning. His temperature will be taken. A careful account of the water consumed and of the food eaten will be kept. Since it would be difficult even for a hardened boarder to eat "doctored" food continuously, a "no taxation" diet of thoroughly pure food will be served naif the time.—Scientific American.

## WHY THEY WERE TARDY.

**Some Old Excuses Given by Pupils for Being Late at School.**

Teachers who require written excuses for tardiness from parents of pupils sometimes receive very amusing notes. Here are a few specimens from a number received some time ago by teachers in the Boston schools: "Dear sir, please excuse James for lateness, I kneaded him after breakfast." A second note reads: "Please forgive Billy for being tardy. I was mending his coat." The third excuse goes more into details, but is none the less interesting: "Mister sir, my Jason had to be late to-day. It is his bizness to milk our cow. She kicked Jase into the back to-day when he wasn't looking or thinking of her actin' so he thot his back was broke, but it ain't. But it is black and blue, and the pane kept him late. We would get rid of the cow if we could. This is the fourth time that she kicked Jase, but never kicked him late before. So excuse him for me." A girl absent for half a day brought the following satisfactory excuse: Miss teacher—my doter's absent yesterday was unavoidable. Her shoes had to be half-soled, and she had a sore throte. Her konstitution is delikit and if she is absent any more you can know that it is en account of unavodable sickness or something else." A boy absent for half a day laid the following explanation on his teacher's desk: "Dear sir, please excuse Henry. He went to grandpa's funeral with me this forenoon. I have been promising him for several weeks that he might if he was good, and he has been very good, so I kept my word."

## HE KNEW A SURE THING.

In the aftermath of convention stories comes one of a well known politician whose facility for making resolutions and breaking them is well known, says the New York Mail and Express. After each lapse into the drinking habit his remorse is the keener. He fell from grace on the last day of the convention, but managed to retain his faculties to the extent of finding his way to the depot in Saratoga, boarding the New York train, and crawling into the sleeping car berth, but without the formality of taking off his clothes.

Just before reaching New York he slowly awoke and surveyed the situation through a cloud of remorse. Slowly the depth of his latest lapse burst upon him, and as he did so his horror found vent in expression.

"Great Scott!" he whispered hoarsely. "I'll bet a dollar I was drunk last night!"

"Say, old fellow," came in answer from an upper berth, "put 10 on that for me, will you? It's a cinch."

**Astute Britons.**

He had called at a house in the suburbs on business, and as he arose to go he said:

"I believe you were in the lake district last summer?"

"Yes."

"Go fishing?"

"Yes."

"Catch anything?"

"One little perch."

"Ha, ha, ha! That's what I expected Well good night."

When the caller had gone the wife said, indignantly:

"Richard, how can you sit there and tell stories in that bold way? You know we caught over 20 fish weighing five pounds apiece; and that big jack weighed eleven pounds."

"My dear wife," returned the husband soothingly, "you don't know human nature. That man is now willing to take my word for £500. If I had told him of those fish he would have gone away believing me to be the biggest fibber in the kingdom."—Tit-Bits.

**A Compromise.**

A story of the Colombian idea of taxation is told by Peter MacQueen, the Boston traveler, who returned to this city last week, after a visit to the seat of the South American revolution.

"Some American friends of mine," said Mr. MacQueen, "were visited by the city officials of Colon.

"'Senor,' said the leader of the delegation, 'we have come to collect $12 in gold from you, your share of the cost of collecting the garbage for this year.'

"'But, my dear sir,' said the American, in surprise, 'you have not collected the garbage once during the whole year.'

"'That's true,' said the collector, scratching his head; 'well, let's make it $6, then.'"—New York Times.


# Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

**To Prove What Swamp-Root, the World-Famous Kidney and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Free.**

Dr. Kilmer O Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgement of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles bought at my drug store, and I consider myself perfectly cured. It seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I do not have the smarting and irritation, nor do I have to get up during the night to urinate, as I formerly did three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again, and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp Root.

We remain, yours very truly,
Police Officers of Greater New York.

JAMES COOK, 58th Precinct.
HUGH E. BOYLE, 65th Precinct.
JOHN J. BODKIN, 58th Precinct.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognise in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade, when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.


## The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for October 26. Joshua xiv:5-15. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—After the downfall of Jericho, the Israelites met a serious reverse. Three thousand men sent against Ai, a small city to the northwest, were repulsed and put to flight. Joshua, in great distress, inquired of the Lord the cause of the defeat, and learned that there was sin in the camp (Deut. xxviii:25). Search was instituted for the offender, and Achan was found and punished (John. vii:25). A second and larger expedition against Ai was successful, and much spoil was taken and distributed among the people. Advancing to Ebal, Joshua erected an altar and wrote the law on stones, according to the directions of Moses (Deut. xxvii and xxvii). Moved by fear, the Gibeonites craftily secured a treaty of peace, but on exposure they were condemned to perpetual bondage (Josh. ix:27). Hearing of this alliance, five kings made war upon Gibeon, which appealed to Joshua. Joshua came to Gibeon's help, and gained a splendid victory (Josh. x:14). A vigorous campaign followed, extending through several years, in which 31 kings were conquered (Josh. xii:24). The military power of the country was broken.

DIVISION.—Thus far the tribes, although recognized as distinct, had been held together in one body. It was the purpose of God, however, to separate and assign each tribe to a definite territory (Acts xviii:26). To that end, Moses had given instructions (Numb. xxxiv:17-29). The time had now come when a division might be made. The fighting men of the Reubenites and half tribes that received inheritance on the east of Jordan (Numb. xxxiv:15) had left their families and their substance and had accompanied their brethren to the conquest of the western portion. After seven years of war, the end being attained, they ought to be allowed to return. Besides, Joshua was old and well stricken in years, scarcely able to endure the further fatigues of military life. Nor was it longer necessary to impose such burdens upon him. The parts of the country unsubdued (Josh. xiii) might be taken by the tribes separately. But the task of fixing the boundaries might be done by him, as the last work of his useful life. The land, surveyed over by the spy (Numb. xiii) and marched over it as a soldier, he was eminently qualified. So Israael returned to Gilgal, and the partition proceeded (Josh. xiv:2).

ORDER—The sons of Jacob and the tribes that descended from them are mentioned in several different orders—first, according to their birth (Gen. xxix and xxx); second, as recipients of their father's blessings (Gen. xlix 5-27); third, in the assignment of territory (Numb. xxxiv:13-29); fourth in their march through the wilderness (Numb. x:14-27); and, in still another order in their settlement in Canaan. In every instance after the first, Judah is made most conspicuous. Jacob plainly assigned to his fourth son a position superior to that of his brethren (Gen. xlix:8-12), declaring that the sceptre should not depart from Judah until Shiloh came. This allusion was understood in Jewish history to refer to the Messiah. Judah was made the central tribe. Hence the honor conferred upon it in camp, in march, in war. Judah's standard being always in the front. So now, in the division of the land, Judah receives the first portion on the west of the Jordan. This indicates the Divine purpose to plant this tribe in the very heart of the nation, to be nurtured with special reference to the child of promise (Micah v:2).

REQUEST—When the tribe of Judah appeared before Joshua, the oldest man of the tribe advanced to make a special personal request. The heads of the other families not only allowed him precedence, but united in urging his plea, an evidence of their esteem. It was Caleb who had reached the advanced age of eighty-five years. He came to ask that he should receive inheritance in the land before all others, a strange request indeed. The portion he desired was not some beautiful and fertile valley or hill from which in the recent wars, the enemies had been expelled, a place where an old man might find repose. But he selected rather a mountainous region in the south, inhabited by the Anakim, a race of giants, yet he had conquered, a race of giants, who, nearly a half a century before (Num. xiii:33), had caused the representatives of ten tribes to quake with fear. In asking for that land as his own possession, Caleb desired what no other would have accepted, but what, if obtained, would prove a great blessing.

FAITHFUL.—What prompted this request of an old man? Caleb gave his reasons. The first of these was the plea of faithfulness in God. He called attention to the fact that when the spies who went out from Kadesh Barnea returned to Moses with evil tidings, he wholly followed the Lord. He was not influenced by their fears. He did not join in their words of discouragement. He stood up in the presence of Israel (Numb. xiii:30), and declared that, with the help of the Lord, they were able to go up and possess the land. That was a precious memory to an old man. Looking backward over the intervening years, recalling the disasters consequent upon the unbelief of men who were dead and gone, reflecting upon the delay in the execution of the Lord's plan, and considering that he stood in the midst of a new generation to witness the triumph of the later years and realize the hopes long deferred, it was not surprising that Caleb should ask some reward and recognition of his faith. And that not for himself alone, but for the cause of God.

PROMISE.—Caleb strengthened his request by the consideration that what he desired had been promised. God had said to Moses and Moses had repeated to Israel that the country of the Anakim should belong to Caleb (Deut. i:36). That was the same as a deed or bequest, a kind of letters patent, derived from the highest possible source, canceling all other claims. Hence he came not now so much to obtain title as to secure a recognition and publication of title, that the Divine deed might be entered for record in the historic archives of God's people. In this there was vastly more than the protection of personal rights to property. It was to set forth a certain place of residence for himself and posterity it was for a purpose. And Caleb was determined to go to that appointed place that he might meet the Divine purpose in him. He was not willing to be left out of that wondrous plan whereby Israel should accomplish its mission. What Hebron afterward became exhibits the wisdom of Caleb's choice and resolve (Luke 1:39).

CONQUEST—Caleb urged his request by still another consideration, which must have removed all objections, if any existed. He declared that, notwithstanding his extreme age, he was as strong as in the day when Moses sent him out as a spy, as well able as then to go to war. He declared also that the Lord should help him to drive out the Anakims and possess their land. In these statements there was undoubted reliance on the promise, and there was the glory of God. It was highly important that the powerful enemy dwelling in the mountain fastnesses should be subdued, as, otherwise, they might be a perpetual menace to the people. They may have remembered the reports of their fathers, and they may have been well pleased with the offer now made by the stout hearted Caleb. If his request is granted he will stand on the south, a bulwark of defense against invasion, which has been anticipated—his courage and faith are equal to the necessities of the hour.

AWARD—Caleb's request was made to one who, more than any other, was prepared to appreciate its merits. He had been a trusted spies (Numb. xiii:3). He also went out in company with Caleb on that thirty days' visit to the land, and he too, saw the giants. He stood with Caleb on the return, and united his voice with that of his brother (Numb. xiv:6-10) in endeavoring to inspire confidence. The remembrances of those days came vividly to his mind, and the present occasion was one of rare interest. It afforded Joshua an opportunity to recognize the faith of his old and tried friend, to set his name in the rightful place in the national history, to show that the utterances of the unbelieving are not to be trusted, and that the confidence of the good is not misplaced. And above all, it enabled him to leave upon all after generations an impression that should strengthen their trust in God. So Joshua gave unto Caleb the city of Kinjath Arba (Josh. xiv:15), afterward called Hebron.

CONCLUSION—The two scenes are in striking contrast (Numb. xiv:6-10 and Josh. xiv:13). In the first, two good men whose hearts are steadfast with God, plead with their countrymen, even endangering their lives, vainly seeking to awaken faith in God and lead them forward into the land of their hopes. In the other scene the same men are honored in old age by the succeeding generation in the land which before they sought to gain. Spared by the mercy of God, passing through many trials, they have reached the goal. One of them invoking God's blessing, bestows the long deferred reward of the other's fidelity. Hundreds of thousands of men of war and millions of people, gathered about, are witnesses of the undying loyalty of two hearts to each other and to God. Verily the righteous fall not. After years of patient waiting many an aged saint stands up to receive the blessing which his long life has earned. Blessing not himself alone, but for his children and his children's children, unto many generations (Deut. vii:9).

**The Old Men and Women Do Bless Him.**

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# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1902.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

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### TO FRIENDS WHOSE TIME EXPIRES IN OCTOBER

We ask all those whose subscriptions expire in October, who have not received our green card, to send at once for renewal terms, as it is much to their advantage to do so.

Also we wish to call the especial attention of all our friends whose term expires in October to our curtain offer, which was printed on the fifth page last week and repeated elsewhere on this page to-day. This offer will not appear again.

A pair of curtains will be sent to the first 500 senders of clubs under the terms of Proposition No. 3, which reach us between October 16 and November 1.

Every October subscriber who fails to renew under such favorable propositions as we make will be sorry hereafter that he did not. But, what is more important, we wish all who renew to send us a club, as the terms are so favorable that it will be very easy to raise one anywhere.

### OUR VARIABLE STAR.

The summer of 1901 was excessive in its amount of heat, and the season was one of drouth in many sections. Notably was this the case in the corn belt of the United States, where the period of greatest drouth coincided with the critical one of development of the corn plant, with the result of a serious shortage in the crop. This year the condition is just reversed. It has been a cold, wet summer, and the fall has been like unto it.

The sun is the earth's source of heat. Hence it is evident that the supply is variable—that our luminary radiates more heat at times than at others. In other words, the exceedingly hot summer of 1901, followed by the abnormally cold summer of 1902, is proof that our sun is a variable star, like many others known to astronomers. Fortunately for us, its limits of variability are very small, when compared with others of its class, else the earth would be uninhabitable for the human race as it is now constituted.

The theory of the variability of the sun was broached many years ago. Tennyson, in The Princess, speaks of "that variable star men call the sun—if that hypothesis of theirs be sound." The hypothesis has been verified in the half-century which has passed since the poet laureate penned the lines. But, while science has proved the fact of variability, it has not yet discovered its exact period. Of the variable stars known to astronomers, each has its period, sometimes of hours or days, sometimes much longer. The period of the sun is one of years, without doubt. There is an eleven-year cycle of sun-spots, but it is subject to variations to which as yet we have no key. We must await the investigations of astronomers for years, before the period or periods of variation will be accurately known; and without doubt much longer until we find the reasons for this variation.

### ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The special census bulletin on the electrical industry of the United States for 1900 gives some very interesting figures showing the tremendous development of electrical industry in the United States within twenty years. In 1880, the economic uses of electricity were in their infancy. True, the telegraph had been in use for forty years, and the electroplating process had been used nearly as long; but the telephone was still a novelty, the incandescent light had not been discovered, the arc light was used in only a few cities for lighting, the electric motor had hardly reached a practical stage and electric traction was deemed visionary.

In that year, the total value of all articles manufactured for electrical business of all kinds was only $2,655,036. In 1890, ten years later, the total had increased to $19,114,714. In 1890, the total was $91,348,889; and to this might justly be added $20,000,000 more as the value of the products of American factories for the manufacture of electrical appliances established in Europe. Nor does the total for 1900 include the production of aluminum and copper by electrical process, the manufacture of copper wire and steel rails for electric roads, nor the immense electro-chemical production at Niagara Falls. Great as is this increase, it is but the beginning of what the electrical industry will be when it reaches its full development.

It is to be understood that these figures represent simply the value of products for use in electrical business for one year. In 1880, there were fewer than 55,000 telephones in service, representing an investment of fifteen and a half million dollars. In 1890 there were 1,780,000 instruments in service, representing an investment of 450 million dollars. Twenty years ago there were no electric railways; now the stocks and bonds of electric roads aggregate $1,800,000,000. For the census year 1890 the electric motors built were worth nineteen million dollars, the dynamos and telephonic apparatus ten millions each, and electric lights eleven millions. It would be interesting to guess at the figures for 1910, and then see how far short the most generous estimate made now would fall from the reality.

### ARBITRATION WINS.

The pressure of public opinion has at last made itself felt in the coal strike, and the operators have receded from their position that "there is nothing to arbitrate." They agree to submit all matters at issue between themselves and their employes, whether the latter belong to an union or not, to a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States, and to accept its decision as binding.

The operators made it a part of their proposition that the men shall return to work as soon as commission is chosen; and that the finding of that body shall govern the conditions of employment at the mines between the companies "and their own employes" for at least three years.

In brief, the operators have yielded all that the President asked them to concede at the famous conference held at the White House. There will be no time wasted. The mines will be reopened at once, and the coal famine speedily become a thing of the past; the settlement of existing differences will come later.

The American people hail with satisfaction the conclusion of the most serious strike in the anthracite mines which has ever occurred in our history. While every man has his own opinion concerning the points in controversy, the dominant desire has been that work shall be resumed. The President struck the keynote of popular feeling when he insisted on the immediate resumption of work, leaving it to arbitration to decide upon a fair adjustment of the questions in issue. An immediate coal supply is the really important thing.

It is expected that the miners will agree to the proposition for arbitration thus made, which is what President Mitchell proposed at the White House conference, and which the operators then refused even to consider. In fact, the present action of the operators is a moral victory for Mitchell and for President Roosevelt.

### COUNTRY AND CITY BOYS.

It is an admitted fact that the majority of the Americans who have made their mark in the world, whether in politics or military life, in the professions, or in the world of business and industry, have been country bred—that is, their early lives were spent either on a farm or in the smaller towns and villages, where life is semi-rural, to say the least.

To this the answer has been that the tremendous increase of urban population as compared with rural, began not more than a generation ago; and that the majority of the people living outside of great cities accounts for the difference. The most of the population being rural, the majority of those who have reached eminence as men of affairs would necessarily come from the country instead of the towns.

The answer of the champions of the country-bred boy to this is that he, being born in a farming community, lived his childhood and boyhood days in the open air; he knit his muscles and built up a sturdy frame by rural toil; that a sound mind needs a sound body, and the latter being secured by his rural life, he entered upon the struggle of business or professional life with a better physical and mental equipment than his competitor whose life was bounded by a city's horizon.

Now comes John Gilmer Speed with the declaration that of the men who have achieved prominence and high influence in affairs of state, the country boys are at least twenty to one over the city lads. But he gives a different—or perhaps we should say an additional—reason for this. He sets forth the paradox that a country boy's lack of opportunity is his best equipment for the serious affairs of life. He adds the paradox on the other side that the greatest hindrance the city lad has is the plentitude of opportunities, which beset him when young and surround him when he begins his serious life work.

His explanation of these paradoxes is that for the city-bred boy everything is made as easy as possible. Reared in the feverish rush of city life, where great things are happening daily, he comes to despise the small things, which, like the individual bricks in a house, go to the upbuilding of a character and a career. He has no taste and little regard for the small things of life; yet it is these small things which are the units he should use in the upbuilding of the structure of his career.

Enthusiasm he believes to be the spur to endeavor as well as the spice of life. When the country boy, seeking a career, comes to a city, he is filled with enthusiasm. Those things which the city boy views with a cynic's eye as trivial, he views as novelties. Whatever he finds to do comes to him with the spice of novelty, and he feels that in doing them he is accomplishing not only something interesting but valuable. His tastes have not been spoiled by undue gratification. He approaches each day's task with zest, while his city cousin wonders, "what's the use?" Hence he succeeds.

### INJURED ON RAILROADS.

According to the report of the interstate commerce commission, there were 7,865 persons killed and 50,320 injured on the railroads of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1900. These persons are divided in the report into three classes—railway employes, passengers and trespassers or others.

Of employes, 2,550 were killed and 39,643 were injured. Of passengers, 249 were killed and 4,128 injured. Of the third class—trespassers or others—5,066 were killed and 6,549 injured. The great majority of these were trespassers. That is, they were persons who had no right to be where they were when death or injury overtook them.

Two-thirds of the total number of persons killed during the year were of this class. Another fact worth noting is the very large proportion of fatalities among this class as compared with those injured. Nearly as many were killed as suffered injury, while in the other classes the proportion is only something like one to eighteen.

It is presumable that these trespassers are made up of hoboes stealing rides, and of persons walking on tracks or through railway yards, where they have no business to be. One would suppose that the danger of doing these things would be so clear that people, whether tramps or not, would avoid them. It is notable that there is hardly a collision or derailment involving personal injury that there is a considerable number of casualties to persons who are either set down as "unknown," or listed as "stealing a ride" or as tramps. One would suppose that the numbers of the hobo class would be seriously diminished; but the ranks are evidently recruited from the criminal, idle and worthless classes.

### TOLEDO, NOT DETROIT.

Mr. Francis H. Clergue, who is largely interested in paper and pulp manufacturing enterprises at Sault Ste. Marie, has been endeavoring to stir up his fellow-citizens of Detroit to push the industrial development of that city. He tells them that Detroit "is the focal point at which the ores of the north and the coal of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia can most profitably be converged for the creation of a great steel industry." The press of that city voices a chorus of approbation, but there does not seem to be an uprising among the moneyed men of the city to organize great steel corporations.

Mr. Clergue is correct in the general proposition that at the natural meeting point between the raw material in the way of ores, with an all-water route, and the fuel which spells power, is the ideal seat of the steel industry. He is wrong in his assumption that Detroit is that half-way house. The people of that city boast that more tonnage passes through the Detroit river than enters any two ports in the world. The statement is true; but it is not traffic passing in front of a city which helps its trade and industries. It is that which comes up to the docks and makes the city either the beginning or the end of the trip. Stand on the wharves of the City of the Straits and you will see huge freighters going up and down the splendid river in almost a continuous procession, but the boats keep in mid-stream. They do not come to the wharves to either discharge or take on cargo. An United States mail boat darts out to deliver mail and receive it, while the stately vessels keen on their uninterrupted course.

The ideal spot for the development of a vast industry is not Detroit, but Toledo. The ore has an all-water route to our wharves: the coal has the shortest rail transportation from the mines. Pittsburg is handicapped by the necessity of transhipping the ore at Ashtabula or Conneaut and hauling it by rail to that city. Lorain and Cleveland have steel industries, but both ore and coal must travel a longer route than would be the case at Toledo. Then, too, the facilities for direct distribution of the steel product is an important factor. The railway system of Toledo surpasses for this purpose the facilities of either Detroit, or of any lake city in Ohio.

Already the manufacturing advantages of Toledo as a seat for this industry are being utilized. On the river bank, with railway lines for coal and distribution on the one side, and wharves for ore delivery on the other, a huge modern blast furnace is going up, and it will be followed by a plant to convert the product into steel. Why did not this plant go to Detroit? Because Toledo has five coal roads, while Detroit has but one; and any of the five does double the business of the Detroit Southern. Last year Toledo alone handled 40 per cent of the coal traffic for upper lake ports, and this year her percentage will be still greater.

The Detroit Tribune, discussing approvingly Mr. Clergue's proposition, tells the moneyed men of that city a few plain truths. In the past, similar criticism would have had its bearing here in Toledo, but our business men are rapidly learning the lesson that industries are the best investment for the city. The Tribune asserts that Detroit capitalists nede more of the imaginative temperament, and adds:

> The imaginative temperament makes mills, instead of trust companies; it makes not banks, but business for banks; it gives a mortgage, instead of taking one; it builds, instead of buying. It may make mistakes, but it was a wise man who said that the only way to avoid mistakes was by doing nothing. What Detroit needs is a willingness to take more chances, not in the speculative or gambling sense, but in the sense embodied in the maxim "Nothing venture nothing have." It needs to create the basis of securities, instead of providing a market for the most approved of those created elsewhere.

### DON'T ABUSE PROSPERITY.

Prosperity, high wages and high living all come together. But there are two different kinds of prosperity. One has a sound and the other a fictitious basis. The temporary and ephemeral prosperity that might have come had W. J. Bryan been elected in 1896 and had the policies advocated in the Chicago platform of that year been carried out, would have meant the doubling of prices of all commodities. It would have meant that two dollars under the silver standard would have been required where one dollar is now required to make a purchase. That prosperity would have resulted from unhealthy inflation without foundation and in defiance of sound economic laws.

While it is true that prices of certain commodities have increased within the past five or six years, the wages of labor have also increased. There may possibly be a few fictitious elements in the present prosperity of the country, but they are very few. Labor is being paid in money as sound as there is in the whole world. It will buy more of the necessaries of life in the United States than anywhere else. There is no lack of demand for labor. Work is plenty. No man need walk the streets or highways in idleness.

High wages beget high living, and the man who does not keep within reasonable bounds in his personal expenses, and the head of the family who does not exercise reasonable judgment and economy, will suffer in prosperity as well as in times of depression.

During an era of prosperity is the best time in the world to save up for a "rainy day." While under a continuance of the present policy of the Republican party there can never be a time of general depression, yet the time to save, the time to practice economy is always in a time of prosperity, when wages are high. Reckless speculation and high living in times good or bad are always the precursors of privation and suffering.

### GOOD FOR ST. LOUIS.

In St. Louis they are going right ahead indicting boodlers and convicting them. Position in official or social circles does not save them. Millions does not keep them out of the penitentiary. District Attorney Folk is doing his duty without fear or favor, and the courts push the cases to the front, and they are decided on their merits. There is no whitewashing. No "friends of the court" interpose technical objections. No subterfuges go. If the indicted men are innocent they are assured fair trials and are given every opportunity to clear their names. It is an excellent case of municipal house cleaning, and other cities need work of the same kind.

### ANOTHER INSULAR CASE.

Somebody who is not satisfied with the decisions of the United States supreme court in the insular cases, has filed another suit in the New York circuit court, with intent to take it up and obtain another decision. There has been a change in the personnel of that court since 1901, and this has encouraged an attempt to obtain a reversal of the position then held by a majority of that tribunal.

The case is in the form of a suit entered on Saturday at New York for the recovery from the government of nearly $5,000 in duties, paid under protest by a firm at Ponce, Porto Rico, on goods received at that port from the United States. These were received after the passage of the Foraker act, and the duties were collected in accordance with its provisions, which legalized the levying of duties on articles of commerce passing either way between the United States and Porto Rico.

Two cases were decided in 1901 by the supreme court—the Downes case in May, in which duties were collected at New York on goods imported from Porto Rico after the passage of the Foraker act; and the second Dooley case, decided in December, in which the duties were collected on goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States. The present case is therefore identical with the latter in principle. If the court stands by its former decisions, the effort to obtain a refunding of the duties will fail, of course.

It will be remembered that these decisions last year were made by a bare majority of the court—five out of the nine justices. Since then, Justice Gray, who was one of the majority, has been succeeded on the bench by Justice Holmes, of Massachusetts. No one knows, of course, how he stands on this question, and this new suit was evidently filed in the hope that his views will differ from those of Justice Gray, and the court thus, by a bare majority, reverse its former decision.

### AVOID A DEADLOCK.

On November 4, the Representatives to the next House will be elected. The terms of the members of the present House all expire on March 4 next. The new body will hold until the end of President Roosevelt's term. It is of the highest importance to the welfare of the nation that the new body shall contain a majority of Republicans. The Senate is Republican, and can not be changed for several years. The President is a Republican. With the new House also Republican, as is the present one, it will be possible to carry out Republican policies by enacting them into law. But should the new House contain a Democratic majority, everything would come to a standstill. The Republican party could not enact legislation, for the Democratic House would stop it. The Democrats could do nothing, for a Republican Senate would prevent the enactment of any Democratic party fads into law.

The most unsatisfactory state of things this country has in a political way is when Congress is thus deadlocked, one house having a majority of one party, the other an opposite majority. There can be no progress. Issues can not be settled by enactment into law and testing the theories on which they are based. The long tariff agitation, begun by the Democratic party, remained a matter of dispute in our politics for many years. That party elected its President and a majority of the House in 1884, but the Senate was Republican. Had the Democrats had control of both houses, we should have had a low tariff law, and the test would have come at once. Instead of that, we had eight years of a bitter partisan fight, ending in a Democratic victory in 1892. The next year the Wilson law was enacted, and long before 1896 the people had their fill of its vicious folly. In that year—their first opportunity—they put the Republican party in power, with a mandate to restore the protective tariff and maintain sound money.

To deadlock all progress by electing a Democratic House this fall would be a most unwise step. There are national issues of importance needing legislation which will simply have to wait, in such an event. The matter of dealing with trusts is one of them. If a Democratic House bars the way, neither the President nor Congress can do anything. It is the part of wisdom to give the administration power to act, and then hold it responsible for results. New laws are needed in relation to the banking system. Important matters concerning the West Indies and South America are forging to the front. The course of events in the Philippines, now entering upon an era of peace and development, should not be hampered by obstructionist tactics. Congress should act in harmony with the President, and not be turned into a turbulent political debating club. The duty of every voter who favors progress is to vote for a Republican member of Congress in his district.

### GEN. JACOB H. SMITH.

Gen. Jacob H. Smith, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who was retired from the army by the President for his famous "kill and burn" order regarding Samar, was a speaker at a G. A. R. camp fire in Washington, and his speech was the feature of the occasion. His name did not appear on the program. He was introduced as "the greatest soldier of the civil war, of the Spanish war, and of the war in the Philippines." Every one wondered who was the man to receive such a compliment. When General Smith's name was mentioned, the six thousand veterans present rose in a body and cheered to the echo.

The incident shows that the man who fought in actual war, and understand its stern necessities, sympathize with General Smith, and understand that, against a half-savage foe, a short and vigorous campaign is really more merciful, in causing less suffering and loss of life, than one waged on "humanitarian" lines. General Smith's plan of campaigning against the Filipinos is exactly the same as has been used for the past century in dealing with our own Indians of the West, whenever they became troublesome, and it proved its efficacy in each case.

It is said of ex-Speaker Reed that he has the courage to stand up for the Dingley bill. That doesn't require much nerve—for a man like Reed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Nor for anyone else. What's the matter with the Dingley law, anyway? It was enacted in 1897, and has brought the greatest era of prosperity the nation ever knew. The man who raises objections to it is the fellow who needs nerve.

A Chicago husband has just awarded an "injured" husband one dollar as damages for the alienation of his wife's affections. The information is not at hand as to how many of the jury were old bachelors.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**Coal Strike Deadlock.**

The presidents of the leading anthracite companies, Messrs. Baer, Thomas, Olyphant, Truesdale and Fowler, took the same uncompromising stand in their conference with the two senators from Pennsylvania, Senator Platt and Governor Odell that they have held from the 10th of May, when the strike began. They will make no concession or arrangement that involves recognition of the United Mine Workers' union.

In the conference, when President Baer told the state officials that he and his friends wanted no advice and no meddling from politicians, Governor Odell read the riot act to that indiscreet gentleman and his colleagues: "What do you mean by politicians? I want you and all the other operators to understand that I am the governor of New York, the chosen representative of 7,000,000 people, and I am here in this matter solely in that capacity and to relieve, if possible, an intolerable situation. What is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it."

The operators apologized but repeated: "We refuse to recognize Mr. Mitchell's union." That is apparently their unalterable decision. And the attitude of the United Miners' union is equally uncompromising. It will listen to no proposals that do not include "recognition"—that is, dealing with the joint coal miners' union as a principal.

Thus the deadlock is complete. There is a blank wall ahead and no way out. But this is precisely the time to look out for a sudden ending of the long strike. It is always darkest before the dawn.

**Oiled Bricks as Fuel.**

Reports from various sources indicate that oiled bricks are really a practical emergency fuel. But the popular idea that an ordinary brick will answer the purpose is fallacious. Common building bricks are not sufficiently porous to absorb oil enough to burn for any length of time. But it is said that experience has demonstrated that if you first wet down porous terra-cotta brick and then let it lie in kerosene until it has taken up all of the fluid it will hold, you will have a fuel that will keep an ordinary coal stove hot for an hour, burning with a clear and sootless flame and giving off no offensive odor. The experiment seems to be worth making.

**The Panama Canal.**

It is gratifying to learn that the new Panama Canal company can give a valid title to its property and will be able to supplement it by full abandonment of all claims by the legal representative of the old company formed by De Lesseps.

It appears from the recent statement of William N. Cromwell, attorney for the new company, that on the 3d of July the civil tribunal of the Seine, in a suit by a member of the old company, rendered a decision that the members of the old company were cut off from interference with the new company by previous decisions, and that the Court of Appeals affirmed this decision.

Attorney Cromwell says: "The conveyance of the new Panama Canal company will be supplemented by the official concurrence of the liquidator of the old company and by the representative of the bondholders of the old company, who have been fully authorized by decree of the court to grant such concurrence. Thus there is left no one to question the conveyance."

Attorney General Knox is doubtless fully advised as to the ability of the new Panama company to perform all that it promised. His report will be to the President. But before buying the property of the company it is necessary to make a satisfactory arrangement with the Colombian government. If that government proves to be unyielding the canal will be delayed or the Nicaragua route chosen. There is need of a definite arrangement at the outset. It has been suggested that we lease the right of way for 100 years with the privilege of renewal. If the terms of renewal are not carefully guarded in the first agreement the opportunity for reprisal would be great. Colombia must do the right thing at the outset, or lose the canal.

**Lipton's Third Attempt.**

The announcement that Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenge for the America's cup is on its way to this country is a source of congratulation to Americans. The owner of the various Shamrocks has already made himself very popular in this country by his sportsmanlike conduct at the time of former competitions for the "blue ribbon of the seas." Consequently Americans will be glad to see him come again.

Lipton has made his preparations for the building and racing of his third challenger with even more deliberation and care than he showed at the time of his first and second trials for the America's cup. Both Fife and Watson will have a hand in designing the new yacht. With Shamrock I as a trial boat in English waters and Shamrock II in the same capacity on this side of the Atlantic, there will be no lack of opportunities to properly test and true up Shamrock III to first-class racing condition.

While the challenger is carrying out his plans for a determined attack on the cup, American yachtsmen have not been idle. Already a number of yachting enthusiasts have stated their willingness to head syndicates for the construction of possible defenders of the cup. That racing wonder, the Columbia, will again be put into commission, as will her unsuccessful rival of last season, the Constitution. A number of Boston men have anounced their willingness to build a boat for cup defense purposes, while at least two New York syndicates are believed to have been formed for the same purpose. Apparently, the time-honored yachting trophy will not be without defenders next year. There should be keen contests when Lipton comes to the United States on his third attempt at lifting the America's cup. As always, may the best boat win!

**Increased Postal Receipts.**

What is said to be the largest increase in postal receipts in the history of the service is recorded in the reports of the gross receipts of 50 of the largst postoffices in the United States for the month of September. The comparison is made with the corresponding month of last year. The offices whose returns are embraced in the report furnish approximately half the entire postal revenue of the country. The returns indicate a net increase of 20 per cent, as compared with September, 1901. Some of the towns reporting showed an increase of 50 per cent or a little under, while such large cities as New York and Chicago reported a gain of 22 per cent. These postal statistics furnish one of the most interesting reflections of the condition of general business, and it would seem that in spite of many drawbacks a very noteworthy amount of business was done in September.


## FIVE HUNDRED PAIRS HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS

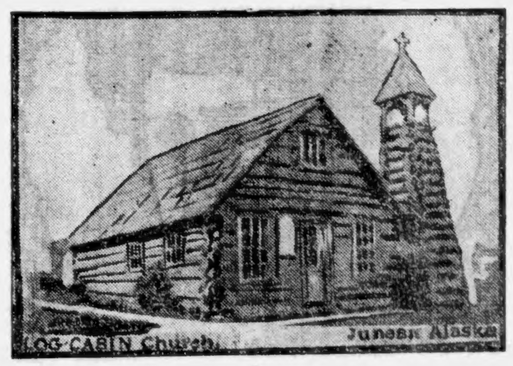
### To Be Given to October Subscribers of the Weekly Blade.

We have just closed a contract with the largest manufacturer of lace curtains in the United States for several thousand pairs of lace curtains for the Toledo Weekly Blade subscribers. Buying a large quantity for cash, we get a good article at a low price, and should we offer them for sale to our readers they would go very quickly for upwards of a dollar a pair. But we do not offer them for sale. Later on we shall publish a better description of these curtains, but have only room now to say that they are 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, very handsome patterns, and good texture.

Just now, we offer 500 pairs of these curtains to the subscribers whose time expires this month, and to whom we have already sent a green card. We offer upon following terms:

We will send, postpaid by mail, one pair of these curtains to each of the first 500 senders of clubs of ten subscribers, sent us before November 1, on terms of Proposition No. 3, as stated on the green card now in the hands of all of our October subscribers. Ask for the curtains when you send your club. Double the club and you get two pairs curtains. Act quickly as the time is short. First come first served, until the 500 pairs are gone. This offer closes October 31, and good only to holders of our October green card.


## LOG CHURCH CONVERTED INTO A BREWERY




Mr. M. Daly, of Toledo, O., who formerly owned a newspaper in Mansfield, received recently from his son, Ralph, who lives in Juneau, a postal card containing the accompanying picture. It was the first church in Alaska and is now used as a brewery. The construction of the belfry is certainly novel.

## A Striking Evening Cape.

It is not alone sufficient for miladi up-to-date that her evening gown be of a character that will dazzle the assembled multitude, but her outer wrap as well must be of a startling, beautiful nature and is in many cases not a wit less handsome than the gown itself. This opera cape illustrated is of chiffon edged with ruching and trimmed with lace. The color combination is the most striking, being pink and black, the chiffon forming the former and the lace the latter. The cloak is made of a series of capes, each one being smaller than the one below it. The collar is of the high standing order.

## A NEW IDEA IN SPECTACLE LENSES

No, you are wrong. When you look at the accompanying cut, you may think you have seen spectacle glasses of that sort, but you have not; and if you will kindly read on, you will find why.

A generation or so ago, bi-focal glasses—that is, glasses for "far" and "near" use—were made of two separate halves in the same bow. But the place where they were joined always annoyed the eye. Then they were improved, a quarter of a century ago, by making an entire lens

THE "NEERANFAR" LENS.

for distant vision, and then fastening on the lower third, with cement, a separate piece of glass, properly ground, which made a proper focus for near use. Probably you have seen these; but they are not the glass figured here.

But this expedient was not fully satisfactory. The edge of the small glass made a blur which annoyed the eye; and the cement would loosen, and thus spoil the glasses. For years opticians endeavored without success to grind a single lens so that it could have two focuses—one for "far" vision, the other for "near" use.

Mr. Theodore Munderff, 1107 Broadway, New York, a leading manufacturer of fine optical goods, and one of the best in the United States, began experimenting along this line twenty years ago. Many times he felt that he was working on an impossible problem; but he kept at it until he won out. He succeeded within the last sixty days, and his "Neeranfar" lenses fill the bill exactly. They are without any of the imperfections noted above. He is already deluged with orders, though the glasses are hardly introduced to the market. Only one pair has yet reached Toledo, but their gratified possessor would not part with them for ten times their cost.

## WIVES OF GREAT MEN.

The wives of great men have, in some instances, not contributed to the happiness of their talented partners, though it must be added that this was not always the fault of the woman.

The poet Heine, on the day after his marriage, drew up a will, in which he bequeathed all he possessed to his wife, on condition that she married again. He desired, he said, that at least one man should regret his death.

Fielding, the novelist, married a serving maid.

Sir Thomas Moore's wife scolded him on the eve of his execution.

Milton had trouble with both of his wives.

Hazlitt's wife cared nothing for his ability. Her temper was intense, and the tragedy of the unsympathetic played itself to the bitter end.

Coleridge left his wife and children without an apology or farewell, and never would see them again.

Moliere, at the age of forty, married an actress aged seventeen. She ran away from him.

Shelley married an innkeeper's daughter. He soon deserted her, and she committed suicide.—Boston Advertiser.

Farmer—You can't always judge by appearances, stranger. Every man that looks half-starved isn't a tramp.

City Man—I should say not. Some of them are city boarders.—Chicago News.

## Current Events.

Former Governor Boies opens campaign for congress in Third Iowa district with speech against the trusts.

Attack on coal roads on the ground that they form illegal combinations is begun in Philadelphia courts.

Consul General Bragg transferred from Havana to Hong Kong, China, because of letter criticising Cubans; William A. Rublee, Hong Kong, transferred to Havana; $5,000 salary with each place.

Shoe manufacturing trade being transferred from east to middle and western states; Boston trade for year decreased 387,000 cases; Chicago and St. Louis gained 16 per cent.

Secretary Shaw, in Boston address, declared Sherman law ended old pooling trusts after Democrats tried to enact law and failed; dangers from new trusts will be remedied.

Attorney General Hamlin declared contract convict labor in Illinois unconstitutional; opinion will end labor union fight and also Joliet and Chester broom and other contracts; convict made brooms cost contractors 20 cents a dozen; free labor, $3.

New York bank clearings of $1,453,161,883,993 since association was established 49 years ago would build 316 battleships like the Alabama in pure gold; at $15 a ton, buy 95,000,000,000 tons of coal, or 71,000,000,000 acres of land at $2, and pay world's debts.

Rear Admiral Casey is in communication with representatives of warring factions in Colombia for the purpose of putting an end to the civil war.

President Roosevelt begins war on bulky government reports and has asked department chiefs to make them shorter.

Bishop C. D. Foss, in address to ministerial candidates at Rock River Methodist Episcopal conference, denied that ministry is overcrowded, and declared demand exceeds supply; "rosewater evangelists" not wanted.

Substitute for coal discovered in terra cotta brick soaked with penny's worth of kerosene; will burn for half hour and give heat enough to cook a meal, or warm a room if placed in stove.

Union Veterans' union convention split and members from six states seceded; Gen. Dyrenforth, commander in chief, suspended; seceders oppose him and want six months' service requirement restored.

G. A. R. encampment ended, after choosing San Francisco as 1905 meeting place; congress will be asked to modify civil service in veterans' interest; refusal to be followed by appeal to President.

President Roosevelt able to walk down stairs on crutches to his carriage on Friday, September 19, for first time since operation was performed.

Dun & Co.'s review reported costly fuel may soon force manufacturers to raise prices; New England cotton mills preparing to shut down; railroad earnings for September gained 9.4 per cent over last.

Government monthly crop report showed condition of corn as 79.6, against 84.3 for 1901; oats yield, 24.5 bushels an acre, against 23.1 for 1901; condition of potatoes, 82.5, against 83.1 for September 1.

New York conference between operators and Gov. Odell ended in disagreement; operators refused to negotiate on terms proposed by governor and Senators Platt, Quay and Penrose; 5 cents a ton advance asked for miners and return to work guaranteed.

Woman and daughter killed and four children wounded with ax while asleep in bed at Homestead, Pa. Son, supposed to be insane, is accused, but denies guilt.

Wife of prominent brewer in Omaha, prompted by incurable disease, kills herself and her two sons by asphyxiation.

Otto Isehkel, imprisoned in Milwaukee on the charge of defrauding New York and Buenos Ayres firms, is set at liberty.

Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, claims experiments conducted by him have shown lightning will not strike water.

David Wilcox, representing the operators, writes to President Roosevelt, claiming that the mine workers' union is violating anti-trust laws and is subject to action for destroying interstate traffic.

Counsel for the Reading Railroad company files answer to the Hearst bill, denying all the charges of illegal combination.

Sultan of Bacolod sent note to General Sumner, commander in Mindanao, declaring he does not want American friendship but war; column probably will advance from Camp Vickars to attack him.

New Orleans street railway strike ended by employes accepting governor's ultimatum of 20 cents an hour wages, with ten hours' maximum work; accused men to be taken back.

Industrial complications in America has given added impetus to German exports to the United States.

Three members of South Omaha (Neb.) board of education arrested on charge of bribery.

Robbers who held up Pacific coast express on the Burlington road near Lincoln, Neb., secured $50,000, mostly gold coin.

Carroll D. Wright, head of labor bureau, to retire in order to center his attention upon his duties as head of Clarke college.

Attitude of Governor La Follette in Wisconsin campaign unusual because of his attacks on his own party policies. His opponent, Ross, of Milwaukee, ambitious to go to the senate instead of becoming governor.

A. B. Chinn, of the firm of Chinn & Todd, of Lexington, Ky., shot to death by two masked burglars, and his son, Asa Chinn, mortally wounded.

Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes will not take his seat on the bench until the senate has passed on his nomination.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour operated on by Prof. Lorenz, University of Vienna; hip dislocated from birth replaced without cutting, and cure pronounced practically certain.

Independent packers will build large plant at St. Joseph, Mo., to fight so-called packing combine.

Two are killed and number injured in wreck of Pennsylvania express train near Altoona, Pa.

Indians in war paint force South Dakota game warden to give up release prisoners arrested for slaughtering antelope.

Construction of new warships delayed by non-delivery of steel; battleship Ohio twenty-nine months behind contract on July 1; torpedo boats, over forty.

Coal briquettes made according to European methods from lignite or carbonized peat subject of serious investigation by government with view to their manufacture here.

### FOREIGN.

Paul Kruger's memoirs, now being printed accuse Chamberlain of provoking Boer republics and bringing on war; Milner declared Chamberlain's accomplice, and Johannesburg reform party a joke.

John Kensit, English anti-ritualist leader, died of injuries received from Birkenhead mob two weeks ago; chisel thrown by rioter struck him in eye; his son in jail.

Bill ratifying the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States is presented to the landsthing by the foreign minister.

Kaiser Wilhelm's proposed audience of the Boer generals has been abandoned.

Freedom of the city of Perth is bestowed on Carnegie in recognition of his benefaction to Scotland.

Lord De Freyne asks for 300 ejectment writs in tenants' cases in Roscommon county, Ireland.

French coal miners' national strike, involving 60,000 out of 162,000 men, ordered at Paris; 47,000 already have obeyed. Manifesto declared walkout is to better their "miserable condition."

German colonial congress told by Max Schickel that empire cannot secure more colonies peaceably; agreement with United States and Great Britain urged to obtain and develop foreign trade.

Pope, after hearing report of the treatment of Cuba by Gen. Wood, lauds the American government.

London has a report of the prospective resignation of the vice royalty of India by Lord Curzon.

British miners' federation adopts resolution favoring government control of land, mines, minerals and railways.

Lieut. Graves, aid to Grand Duke Boris, is betrothed to Miss Muriel Byron, of Chicago.

Strike of French coal miners formidable, but lacks public support and leaders fear it will fail. Operators have large stock of coal on hand.

Third anniversary of beginning of war in the Transvaal scarcely noticed in England and little interest is shown in work of court of inquiry.

Cuba afraid of reciprocity with United States; England might retaliate with countervailing duty on island's sugar.

Turkish and Balkan situation continued to develop in manner calculated to alarm Europe and alleged passage of Russians through Dardanelles viewed with grave apprehension.

England on eve of bitter religious conflict over the education bill, which has divided nation into factions with small hope of peaceful conciliation or agreement.

# The best at one-half price

It takes five of the ordinary "quarts" to make a gallon, but a HAYNER QUART is a full quart, an honest quart of 32 ounces, four to the gallon. Now, you pay your dealer at least $1.25 a bottle for whiskey that cannot possibly be any better than HAYNER, if as good, or $5.25 a gallon. If you buy HAYNER WHISKEY you save at least $3.05 on every gallon. We sell two gallons for about the same as you pay for one gallon of probably poorer whiskey. Just think that over and remember that HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, carries a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE and saves you the dealers' enormous profits. That's why it is so good and so cheap. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

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Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

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PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. & Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

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## ASSEMBLING THREE FLEETS

Washington, Oct. 11.—Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, has arranged for the assembling of the three fleets which are to take part in the big West Indian maneuvers at Culebra, Dec. 5. All the vessels assigned will be there then except the cruiser San Francisco, which was suddenly called to Hayti to meet an emergency. It will be necessary for that vessel to return to the United States for repairs, which it is estimated will take about a month's time and thus delay her a few days in taking her place with the fleet in the West Indies. The North Atlantic squadron is to sail from its rendezvous at Hampton Roads for Culebra not later than November 20.

## TOLEDO'S MONUMENT TO WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The above represents the design accepted for the McKinley monument to be erected in Toledo. The sum of $10,000 has been collected by popular subscription in this city to pay for the bronze statue and the county commissioners have been authorized by the legislature to expend $5,000 for the granite pedestal. It will stand in Court House square and be erected within a year.

The sculptor is Mr. Albert Wernert, of New York.


## The Blade's Premium List

Is Now Ready. Send for it at once. It's full of good things. It costs you nothing.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.


## THE G. A. R.

### Result of the Election for National Officers.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The election of national officers of the G. A. R. resulted as follows: Commander-in-chief, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; vice commander-in-chief, Wm. M. Olin, of Massachusetts; junior vice commander-in-chief, James M. Averill, of Georgia.

There was a sharp contest over the election of a commander-in-chief, but it was concluded by the first ballot. Four candidates were placed in nomination: General Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois; Gen. Daniel Sickles, of New York, and Colonel John McElroy, of the District of Columbia. General Sickles withdrew before the vote was taken, and himself seconded the nomination of General Black. The first ballot resulted in the election of General Stewart, the vote being as follows: Stewart, 408; Black, 272; McElroy, 83.

For senior vice commander the only candidate in opposition to Mr. Olin was J. L. Smith, of Ohio. Mr. Olin's vote was 421, and Mr. Smith's 326.

Gen. Thomas Jamison Stewart, of Norristown, Pa., who was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been adjutant general of the state of Pennsylvania since 1895. He served as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the civil war, and in 1868 became an officer of the National Guard, to which he has always been devoted. From 1882 to 1889 he was assistant adjutant general G. A. R. of Pennsylvania, department commander in 1890, and 1898-1900 he was adjutant general of the Grand Army. General Stewart was born in Ireland in 1848 and was educated in the public schools of Norristown, which has always been his home. He is unmarried.

The following national officers have been elected by the Women's Relief Corps: Mrs. Lodusky J. Taylor, of Minnesota, president; Mrs. Geraldine Frisby, of California, senior vice president.

San Francisco was selected to-day as the place for holding the next encampment of the G. A. R.

The Sons of Veterans have elected the following officers: Commander-in-chief, Frank Martin, of Indianapolis; senior vice commander, Frank B. Wilson, of San Francisco; junior vice commander, James B. Adams, of Atlantic City, N. J.; council in chief, Dan B. F. Goulding, Massachusetts; E. F. Buck, Illinois; Walter E. Smith, Pennsylvania.

The next session of the organization will be held at the same time and place as that of the G. A. R.

Washingon, Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt to-day reviewed the Grand Army parade in his carriage. He was carried down-stairs from his room on the second floor of the temporary White House in an invalid's chair at 11:10 o'clock this morning, and amid the cheers of a large crowd, was placed in the carriage in which there was a board to support his injured leg. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and Colonel Bingham, his military aid. His carriage was guarded by a platoon of mounted police under command of Major Sylvester, superintendent of police.

As the carriage appeared on the avenue the President was greeted with loud cheers. The President stopped at the reviewing stand for a moment until the marshalls of the parade and Rawlins Post, of Minneapolis, the right of the line, had passed, and then drove down the avenue to the Peace monument at the foot of the capitol. The veterans faced the carriage as the President drove by and saluted him. There was continuous cheering from the crowds as the President drove along.

The remnants of the magnificent armies of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Slocum and Sheridan, which participated in the grand review at the close of the civil war, again to-day passed up the historic Pennsylvania avenue. The survivors of the bronzed, black-haired legions who marched 24 abreast for two days before President Johnson with flowers in the muzzels of their guns and with victory and the hope of the future shining in their faces, had become old white-haired men with their active service behind them.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Among the official documents presented to the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which met here to-day, was the report of the committee appointed last year to investigate the administration of the pension office by the then pension commissioner, Hon. H. Clay Evans, and to thoroughly bring the results of the investigation to the attention of the President. The first name signed to the report was that of Gen. Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief, who stated in his address that as soon as the report was brought to President Roosevelt's notice, the resignation of Commissioner Evans was accepted.

"From a personal investigation," they say, "we are convinced that scores of claims are rejected every day that should be allowed."

The responsibility for these rejections is laid principally at the door of the medical division of the pension bureau.

Gen. Torrance, commander-in-chief, made his annual address. He began with a touching allusion to the assassination of President McKinley, eulogizing in strong terms the dead President's character. He advocated the enactment of laws by congress which should make certain the punishment of any person who should make an assault on the chief executive.

Speaking of the report made by the Grand Army's committee on pensions, Gen. Torrance said that the acceptance of the resignation of Commissioner Evans by the President immediately followed the presentation of the committee's report to him. Referring further to the effect produced by this inquiry, he said: "One most gratifying result of our investigation was to find that no ground existed for the wholesale charges of fraud so often made against the pensioner."

The commander-in-chief also took cognizance of the charge that the pension roll contains the names of more Union soldiers than there are survivors of the civil war, and pointed out that there are more than 200,000 survivors of that war whose names do not appear on rolls at all. He advocated legisation in their behalf.

He devoted considerable space to consideration of the status of the ex-Confederate soldier, repeating in spirit his plea of a month ago for the manifestation of good will and brotherly kindness towards the late adversaries of the members of the Grand Army.

Official reports were made by the senior vice commander, the junior vice commander, the surgeon general, the chaplain-in-chief, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the inspector geanral and the advocate general.

In his report Surgeon General W. R. Thrall, of Cincinnati, recommends that the office of surgeon general be made honorary and that the mortuary and health features which the surgeon general is expected to supply be furnished by the adjutant general.

In his report Inspector General Wilfred A. Witherbee, of Boston, says: "I find that our weakest departments, as well as our weakest posts, are those which do not have a woman's relief corps connected with them."

Quartermaster General Chas. Burrows, of Rutherford, N. J., furnishes details regarding the financial affairs of the order in the course of which he says:

"I am glad to be able to report a good, sound financial condition, the cash in the general funds and supplies on hand showing an increase over that of last year.

The statement shows a balance on hand in the general fund of $9,451.

The report of Adjutant-General Silas H. Towler, of Minneapolis, shows that on June 30 last, the master roll of the Gand Army contained 325,745 names of members in good standing and that there were 6,511 posts. The figures as to membership show a net loss since the preceding year of 5,804. The adjutant-general says that the high-water mark of membership was attained in 1890, when it numbered 409,489 and that there has been a gradual decline since that date. Commenting on this circumstance he says:

"It is indeed encouraging that notwithstanding the inevitable increase in the loss by death the gains by muster in and reinstatement overcome it. There are still living over 900,000 of the men who were a part of that Grand Army of the sixties, and of that number less than 75,000 are over 62 years of age. This suggests to me to say that if proper energy were put forth the Grand Army should receive not a diminution of membership but an increase."

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## A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD.

### More New Strikes Prove the Gold Fields at Thunder Mountain to Be the Richest in the World.

The Thunder Mountain Gold Fields which have been attracting so much attention of late, are proving a constant source of surprise to even the most experienced miners. This great gold zone of surpassing richness occupies a mountain district in central Idaho, and its inaccessibility has made it heretofore the least explored region of the United States. Prior to the fall of 1901 this interior mountain region was seldom visited except by trappers at infrequent intervals, and the enormous wealth of the new gold fields was never fully known until last November, when experts penetrated the district and confirmed the statements of prospectors who had been over the ground. All mining experts who have visited this district unite in saying that it will prove the richest gold field in the world. One mine, the famous Dewey, has been in operation since February only, and is already valued at $10,000,000. Thousands of tons of ore are actually in sight, and from every indication the ore grows richer as it runs deeper, and almost warrants the statement that Thunder Mountain is a mountain of gold. One expert in describing the field says: "I believe the Thunder Mountain Gold Fields will be the greatest in the world. It is simply impossible for any one to tell the truth about it and be considered sane." The enormous wealth to be taken from these new fields is as yet but a matter of conjecture, and new finds are constantly being made, causing the estimates that have been already made to be increased; although the Thunder Mountain District is conceded to be the richest in the world, it is not in any sense a "poor man's" camp. Gold is there, millions of dollars of it, but it will be taken out not by poor men who go there without means and machinery, but by those who are able to locate or buy desirable claims, and carry into the wilderness, at great cost and trouble, power machinery to work the ore. Unlike other gold fields, whose scattered quarts veins appear and disappear in the most unaccountable manner, and whose ore is not only difficult to find and trace but very expensive to mine and mill, the formation of gold reefs in Thunder Mountain seem to be mineralized throughout, but what is of very great importance, the ore is easily mined, and, being free, can be milled at a small expense. Thirty-seven of the richest claims (740 acres) in the entire district are controlled by the Thunder Mountain Gold-Reef Mining and Development Company. This company has had experts' reports upon its claims, and samples taken from its claims assay as high as $1016.60 to the ton. When it is remembered that the great Homestake mine of South Dakota declares dividends of $1,250,000 per year to its stockholders from ore assaying only about $4 per ton, it will be readily seen that the wealth contained in Thunder Mountain ore, assaying at a very much higher figure, is enormous.

This company doubtless controls more and richer claims than any other company operating in this great gold field. In speaking of the great Thunder Mountain district, and of the claims of the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining and Development Company particularly, the Capitol News of Boise, Idaho, in its Oct. 4th issue, says:

"Another rich strike was made by Geo. Brant on Little Marble Creek. Mr. Brant is representing the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining and Development Co. Mr. Brant located 20 claims for this company on Little Marble, and, according to expert opinion, it is the most valuable property in the district. Assays have been made there running all the way from $13.40 to $294.00 in gold. The creek must be wonderfully rich. Your correspondent panned colors of gold from the grass roots down, and also panned a piece of Mr. Brant's ore, and to my surprise got a string of colors half way round the pan."

A limited quantity of the stock of this company is offered for sale at the "ground floor" price of 15 cents per share, and, owing to the rich strikes recently reported on the company's claims, the price will be advanced on October 25 from 15 cents to 25 cents per share. These shares are identical in every respect with those held by every other stockholder or officer of the company. They are positively non-assessable and will draw the same percentage of dividends as every other share. There is no preferred stock. The stock will undoubtedly be raised again very shortly, as the immense richness of the ore on the 20 claims recently acquired justifies an increase to at least 75 cents per share.

Remember that the Granite Mountain stock was originally sold at 10 cents per share, and to-day it is priced at $13.00 a share. There are numbers of other mining enterprises which make as good and even better showing than Granite Mountain stock. A small sum invested in any of these mines originally would amount now to an independent fortune. The opportunity offered by the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Company is the finest investment in this district of an equal in mining history. The ore is of great richness, and, while no claim is made that ore will average as high as the sample which assayed $1016.60 per ton, and it is not desired to convey any such impression, the average assay of such ore, which is very much less, and as low as $40 to $50 per ton, would certainly make millions for the company and its stockholders.

A small sum invested now seems certain to produce a handsome profit, and may realize a fortune. No one is asked to invest a cent until fully satisfied of the genuineness of our claims. A book describing the properties of the company, and giving full and complete information in regard to everything of interest to those intending to invest, will be sent FREE upon request. Write for it at once before the stock goes up.

Address the Underwriting and Brokerage Company, Department B, Room 823 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.


## BACOLOD'S SULTAN

### Desires War With the United States at Once.

Manila, Oct. 13.—The sultan of Bacolod, Mindonao, has rejected the friendly overtures of General Sumner, commander of the American forces on Mindanao, in a defiant letter in which he invites war. The sultan says:

"The Sultan of Bacolod desires war forthwith. He wishes to maintain the religion of Mohammed. Cease sending letters. What we want is war. We do not desire your friendship."

Friendly Moros report that the sultan of Bacolod is fortifying his strongholds. He is in possession of many rifles. It is expected that an American column will be sent from Camp Vicars to capture and reduce the Bacolod stronghold. It has not been decided when the move is to be made.

### Gen. Grant Home Again.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—The United States transport Logan arrived here today, 29 days from Manila, via Nagasaki. Brig. Gen. Grant is on board. The transport also brought six troops of the Ninth cavalry, 185 casuals, 55 discharged soldiers, 123 sick and a number of insane soldiers.

## SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 10.—The Fries cotton mill merger, which includes all classes of all southern cotton mills has been consummated, at least to the extent that options have been signed by seventy mills located in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. It is understood the company, formed to acquire these properties, will be known as the Southern Textile Company. The option provides that the company can issue $7,000,000 in common, $7,000,000 in preferred stock and $6,000,000 in bonds.

### ROYAL TROUBLES.

Vienna, Oct. 9.—The correspondent at Belgrade, Servia, of the Neues Wiener Tageblatt, says that to revenge herself upon King Alexander for stopping her "pin money" Queen Draga created scandalous scenes before the courtiers. The king reproached the queen with being the curse of his life. Draga retorted with coarse abuse, accusing the king with a liaison with her sister Helen, and even boxed the king's ears.

### Drouth in Australia.

London, Oct. 8.—The Melbourne correspondent of the Times says that as a result of the prolonged drouth a large wheat area in Northern Victoria can yield nothing and that farmers are appealing to the government for help.

## WEEKS AND BATTLE HOPE TO SET MOLINEUX FREE

BARTOW S. WEEKS. GEORGE GORDON BATTLE.

New York, Oct. 8.—Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, attorneys for Roland B. Molineux, accused of murder in sending poison through the mail that killed Mrs. Adams, feel confident of freeing the once-condemned man in the new trial that begins Monday. Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who will again prosecute the case, says that many of his witnesses are gone and the ruling out of much testimony by the court of appeals will hurt his case.

## TRAINS HELD UP.

### Big Robbery of Express Car by Masked Brigands.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 11.—The Burlington's St. Louis-Pacific Coast express, which leaves Lincoln, northwest, at 1:10 a. m., was held up five miles out of this city at about 1:30 this morning. Three men, all masked, boarded the engine after waving lanterns, and causing the engineer to stop the train.

The engineer and fireman were forced to leave the cab and accompanied the robbers to the express car. The express messenger refused to open the door, and shots were fired into it, but the messenger, William Lupton, was uninjured. The big safe was blown open and the robbers secured $1,400 in cash besides jewelry.

Only three shots were fired, and that was to frighten inquisitive passengers and the brakeman, who got off to learn what was the trouble. The train was brought back to Lincoln shortly after 3 o'clock this morning.

Traimen say the robbers, after rifling the safe, slipped away in a cornfield. They believe there were more than the three robbers seen.

The train was a few minutes late and was in charge of Conductor C. A. Lyman and Engineer A. L. Clayburg. On the crest of a hill midway between the city and the town of Woodlawn, the engineer saw a red light waived across the track and brought the train to a standstill.

Two men sprang on the engine, covering Clayburg and his fireman with revolvers. They lost no time in giving their orders, and were just as promptly obeyed. The express car was cut from the balance of the train and sent ahead a short distance. The robbers found the door locked, and, after commanding Messenger William Lupton to open it and getting no response, fired two or three shots into the car. The door was then opened. A heavy charge of dynamite tore the safe to pieces. Fourteen packages said to contain $100 each were taken, together with other valuables.

The two men who were in the car politely bade the trainmen good morning, jumped from the car and disappeared in the darkness. The passengers were not molested, nor were the trainmen asked for their personal property.

The robbers were cool, talkative and apparently experts. The whole job occupied little time. The train was run back to Lincoln. The wrecked express car was taken out, and at 4 o'clock it resumed its journey, the original crew going out with it.

Following it was an engine carrying Chief of Police Hoagland, Detective Malone and his two bloodhounds and three police officers.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 11.—Loss in train robbery given out by officials of the Burlington is placed at $50,000. They have offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the gang.

Lincoln, Neb. Oct. 13.—A police officer working on the train robbery case, said that, according to figures given him by an official of the express company, close to $33,000 belonging to the company was secured by the robbers. The figures given him were in the form of a detailed statement covering the denominations and the numbers of pieces of each denomination. Owing to the heavy rains the search with bloodhounds for the robbers had to be abandoned. Some of the police in this city think the robbers are in hiding here.

## BIG BRITISH SUBSIDY.

Boston, Oct. 11.—Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian minister of marine, who is a visitor in this city, in an interview today made known the fact that the Canadian and British governments had decided to jointly establish a fast Atlantic steamship service between the Halifax, Nova Scotia and Liverpool ports, with annual subsidy of $1,125,000 for ten years.

## SIAM'S PRINCE.

### He Is Received by the President in State.

New York, Oct. 11.—Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, the crown prince of Siam, arrived last night on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck from Southampton and Cherbourg. He was met by Herbert H. D. Pierce, third assistant secretary of state, and D. B. Sickles, of New York, formerly consul general at Bangkok, representing President Roosevelt, and Edwin V. Morgan, of the state department, secretary to the President's commission.

The prince left the steamer at quarantine on the navy yard tug Powhatan and landed at the Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City, where a special train was waiting to take him to Washington. The prince, who is but 21 years old, was in London nine years and speaks English fluently.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The crown prince of Siam, accompanied by his suite, reached Washington at 8 o'clock this morning. After breakfasting the party donned their court dress, and escorted by a squadron of the Second United States cavalry, were driven to the temporary White House, to pay their respects to President Roosevelt. All the members of the cabinet now in the city—Secretaries Hay, Wilson and Hitchcock, and Postmaster General Payne, together with Secretary Cortelyou and Col. Bingham, the President's military aide, in full uniform, were present to assist in the reception. The greetings between the President and the prince were cordial on both sides. There were no formal speeches.

B. F. STEPHENSON.

Founder of the G. A. R.

## A GROCERY TRUST.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—The Interstate Grocer, of St. Louis, to-day says that a combine, to include every wholesaler of groceries in the United States, is in the course of formation. The article continues:

"The details are not yet public property, and they will not be until after Nov. 5, next, when the initial steps toward forming the combination will be taken in Detroit. George L. Hanford, of New York, is engineering the deal. Already a large number of the leading wholesale grocers in the east have been seen by Mr. Hanford or his representatives and nearly all have expressed their willingness to be present.

"An outline of the plan is as follows:

"'It is proposed to take over the business of the entire line of wholesale grocers in the United States. One great corporation will be formed, which will buy outright the business and good will of all the firms. A central office for the accommodation of the officers of the company will be maintained, probably in New York. This central office on all of the leading grocery products will do the buying for all the houses in the corporation. It is expected that this will enable the company to buy in such large quantities as to greatly reduce the first cost of the goods.'"

## LET THEM GO!

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 11.—At a special council of the Indian tribes of the Southwest, held in Anadarko, Lone Wolf, who became furious through his many suits against the government, resulting from the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche country to settlement, was chosen the representative of the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Caddos and Wichitas, to present their request at Washington, asking that the government take all their lands in Oklahoma and purchase for them a tract of two million acres in Mexico. This would open to settlement all the Indian allotments in that portion of Oklahoma. Quanah Parker, Lone Wolf, Exendine and other prominent chiefs are back of the movement. They will meet again November 1 to hear Lone Wolf's reply from Washington.

## GRATEFUL FOR FOOD.

### Lived Seven Weeks on Milk.

"Three years ago this month, I was a great sufferer with stomach trouble," writes Mrs. William Leigh, of Prairie du Sac, Wis. "I had to give up eating meat, potatoes and sweets, and lived simply on bread and tea; finally that too had to be given up. I got so weak I could not work and I took nothing into my stomach for seven weeks but milk. I had tried three doctors and all for no purpose; the last doctor advised me to stop all medicine. I had to anyway. I was so weak I was prostrate in bed.

A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts, but I was afraid to when a teaspoonful of milk brought tears to my eyes, my stomach was so raw. But I tried one teaspoonful a day of the Grape-Nuts for one week, and finding it agreed with me, increased the quantity. In two weeks, I could walk out to the kitchen; in four weeks I walked half a block, and to-day I do my own light housekeeping.

I live on Grape-Nuts and know they saved my life; my people all thought I could not live a month when I commenced using them, and are very much surprised at the change in me. I am very grateful that there is such a food to be obtained for those who have weak stomachs."

## HANNA SUDDENLY ILL.

Ironton, O., Oct. 11.—Senator Hanna, who is making a campaign tour of the state, was taken quite ill here this morning. Dr. C. S. Gray, of this place, who was called to attend the senator, said it was a case of stomach trouble. He prescribed for the senator and said the latter would be able to speak this afternoon. The parade scheduled for this morning was abandoned on account of heavy rain.

### ESTERHAZY'S MOVE.

Vienna, Oct. 11.—Count Eugene Esterhazy has created a sensation here by retiring from the Order of Jesuits, and commencing legal proceedings to recover his fortune of $175,000, which he gave to the society on joining it in 1895.


$4 DAY to man with rig to represent us in the county. Steady job. No experience necessary. Send stamp for particulars. FEDERAL CO., Kansas City, Mo.

BED WETTING CURED. Book Free. Secrets Co., P. O. Box 1693 Min., Minneapolis, Minn.

RHEUMATISM CURED FREE! Write to-day. C. H. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies: We will send you a remedy that will cure you after all physicians fail. Write us. Consultation and 10 days' treatment free. Women's Medical Institute, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to act as agents for an Indian Territory land company, $15 per week salary. All work done at home. Best of reference furnished. Write for particulars to A. W. Bruce, Wetumka, Indian Territory.

NO HUMBUG—3 Perfect Tools in One. Hexagon Pipe, Wood, Marker and Soil Pulverizer. Stops Swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 40 different size marks, large or small. No change of blades. Revolves in Handle. Tool sent C.O.D. or cash $1.00 and if not as represented in 10 days after receipt, money back. Prepaid on trial. Handy and balance. For May & Dec. 1902. Agents wanted. FARMERS REGISTER, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

RUPTURED in one week. Sent on trial. No pay if not cured. Write at once for free book, address, express office and full name of nearest railroad station. Book sent free. Will send you our new invented self-applying, guaranteed cure by return mail. Cures you at home in 3 months. Don't delay. Write to-day. Address PIERCE BRUCE CO., 804 Ashland Block, CHICAGO, ILLS.

FREE. Comfort Comph Tablets Cure a Cough in one day. Full 10 boxes of the size sold in the drug stores, we give you any two of these Solid Gold Laid Rings Free. No money wanted till 100 Tablets are sold. We take back all not sold. Comfort Medicine Co., Providence, R.I.

AN ELECTRIC BELT FREE

Worth $20 . . . It Cures Men.

Simply send us your name and address and we send you the Belt.

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Our "Great Vienna Belt" has never been equaled. It cures all who are weak or debilitated. What it has done for others it will do for you. It is a free gift. We ask nothing for it. All we ask is that you recommend it to your neighbors after it cures you. Try no other Electric Belt until you try this one. If you have any weakness of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS we will guarantee our Electro-Medical Treatment to cure you. Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Nervousness, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Rheumatic Troubles, cured like magic.

"READ THIS PROOF."

"Your Electric Belt cured my lame back. Before I tested your treatment I was nearly able to do my work. I was weak sexually, and sore and lame all over my body. I am well and strong again. Thanks to your Electric Belt and Treatment. Your Vienna Electric Belt is a wonder. "

VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.


## RIOTS AT GIBRALTAR.

London, Oct. 11.—In a dispatch dated Gibraltar, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the rioting which followed the closing of a socialist club within the Spanish lines, resulted in 20 men being killed and a large number being seriously wounded. The latter include a lieutenant of the Spanish civil guard, whose life is despaired of.

Documents seized at the socialist headquarters, continues the correspondent, shows the place was the center of an anarchistic group which had been in communication with anarchists in towns of Europe.

### More Rioting in Gibraltar.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—Several bands of strikers at the small towns in the Spanish lines, facing the neutral ground about Gibraltar, who went to the cemetery to-day with the object of carrying off the bodies of the victims of the conflict of Thursday had to be dispersed by cavalry. It is reported that ten persons were killed, including a woman and a child.

### Peruvian Ministry Resigned.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 8.—The Peruvian ministry has resigned in consequence of a joint motion of censure of the government adopted October 3 by both the upper and lower houses of congress.

## Publishers' Column

### Waltham and Elgin Watches:

We now make the most remarkable offer in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year case will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not worth a cent. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | | $14.30 |
| No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case | | 11.65 |
| No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | | 15.90 |
| No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case | | 13.25 |
| No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | | 12.20 |
| No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case | | 9.75 |
| No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | | 13.75 |
| No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case | | 11.20 |

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case | 5.60 |
| No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case | 7.20 |

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | | 12.15 |
| No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | | 14.00 |
| No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | | 11.35 |
| No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | | 13.20 |

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

### SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

Prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ doz. Teaspoons | 85c |
| ½ doz. Dessert Spoons | $1.50 |
| ½ doz. Table Spoons | 1.60 |
| ½ doz. Knives and Forks | 3.75 |

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

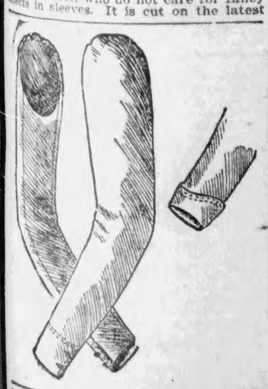
### Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2405—New Coat Sleeve.

Cut in sizes to combine with bust measure from 32 to 40 inches. The new coat sleeve presented in the illustration will meet the requirements of people of conservative taste, who do not care for fancy effects in sleeves. It is cut on the latest approved lines, and its lower part may be completed by an overlapping hem, stitched buttons, or the extra width at this point may be cut away and the shaped part sewed to the lower edge of the sleeve. Full directions accompany the pattern.



2390—Lian Shirt Waist.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

2200—Barrymore Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Box-plaited effects are very much in evidence this season in waists as well as in skirts, and the Linn waist shows a good example of the mode. The closing is effected down the center of the back under the box-plait; the waist and the sleeve being supplied with a fitted lining. The vest may be of any fancy figured goods, all-over lace or tucking, which will harmonize with the waist fabric.

The Barrymore skirt is one of the popular skirts of the season, and makes up attractively with this waist.

### Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

A Serviceable Costume.

2388—Geneva Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

2389—Lugard Skirt.

Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches bust measure. A waist built upon the lines shown in the illustration may be quite simple, or made elaborate for ceremonious wear by the application of the new trimmings of lace braid, or embroidery, which will be so lavishly used in the coming season. The sleeve, though quite elaborate,

is easy of construction, and has a fitted lining, which is faced at the lower edge to simulate a cuff. The fitted waist lining opens down the center of the front under the gathered waist, which may also open in a like manner.

The Lugard skirt is a popular five-gored model of the season, well suited to silk and medium-weight woolen fabrics.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

### SOME DAY.

Some day by laws as fixed and fair
As guide the planets in their sweep,
The children of each outcast heir
The harvest fruits of time shall reap.

The peasant's brain shall yet be wise,
The untamed pulse beat calm and still,
The blind shall see, the lowly rise,
And work in peace time's wondrous will.

Some day, without a trumpet's call,
This news shall o'er the earth be blown:
The heritage comes back to all;
The myriad monarchs take their own.
—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.


## New Life to Weak Men

Old Men Made Young Again—Weak Men Find Old Time Strength and Power of Youth.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

To the men who have tried every known remedy to revive their waning power or lost manhood, and have given up in despair, the following message comes as a most blessed promise. This new discovery restores all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts. It gives the warmth, strength and development just where it is needed, and cures at once all the ills and troubles that come of years of misuse or the functions, for it has been an absolute success in all cases. A simple request to the State Medical Institutes, 1922 Kesington Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., will bring you one of these free trial packages, in a plain wrapper, without any marks to identify its contents or where it comes from. The Institute has had so many inquiries from men who are unable to leave home on their business to be treated, that it has perfected this splendid home treatment and sends it in free trial packages to all parts of the world to show just how easy and simple it is to be cured at home of any sexual weakness when this marvelous new sexual discovery is employed. The Institute makes no restrictions and any man who writes will receive by mail a free trial of this wonderful remedy absolutely free. Those who write need have no f

# THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**

It is a great matter to learn to look upon troubles and trials not as simply evils. And those who can repress complaints, murmurs and peevish bemoaning, better still the vexed feelings which beset us when those around inflict petty annoyances and slights, will really find that their daily worries are turning into blessings.

**Thursday.**

To resist anger under provocation, to keep serene when treated with contumely is the pathway to peace.

**Friday.**

If one can conceive of his life, every day, every hour, as lived in the presence of the Divine; if he can realize himself as at all times "standing" before God, how this recognition transforms all the conditions and circumstances of life.

**Saturday.**

Some of us believe that God is all mighty and may do all; that He is all wisdom and can do all; but that He is all love and will do all, there is where we fail.

**Sunday.**

The one misery of man is self-will, the one secret of blessedness is the conquest over our own wills.

**Monday.**

Take your burdens, and troubles, and losses, and wrongs, if come they must and will, as your opportunities, knowing that God has girded you for greater things than these.

**Tuesday.**

Every resolute person has found that when some great trouble seems to stand in the way, if he goes forward courageously, it either proves not to be there or it is far less serious than he anticipated.

## A Story of the Past

EMILY S. BOUTON.

It is sometimes asserted that we absolutely know nothing unless the knowledge has been won by our own experience. Some truth there is in this, but it would be the height of folly never to accept as fact what we have not ourselves verified, as that would place us within a very narrow limit. Yet with this acceptance, it is most necessary to maintain an attitude of readiness to change ideas in accordance with new discoveries that often completely overthrow deeply rooted beliefs.

I suppose every youngster who begins to study the history of our own country learns to look upon the red Indian with thrills of horror. Untutored savages we call them, and untutored savages they remain to our imagination always, unless some measure of interest leads to acquiring a better understanding of these children of the forest. Then we find that in their primitive state, before the white man came among them with his fire water and other so-called civilizing influences, they had many virtues and few real vices. With their savage instincts was mingled noble traits of character that must have been the results of careful training.

A book which is well worth reading has been recently published under the title of Indian Boyhood. Its writer is Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux, whose early life was passed on the great plains of the Northwest in the tribal life of his family. Later he was educated and lives among the whites, yet no one can read his reminiscences without being impressed with the love he still carries in his heart for the old days, scenes, and experiences. Some of the teaching of his childhood might well be imitated by his white brothers.

He tells us that before the birth of her child the Indian mother often chooses some great character in her family or tribe as a model, and gathering from tradition all of his noble deeds and daring exploits, rehearses them to herself when alone. "She isolated herself as much as possible, and wandered in solitude, not thoughtlessly, but with an eye to the impress given by grand and beautiful scenery."

"Scarcely is the embryo warrior ushered into the world," writes Dr. Eastman, "when he was met by infinities that speak of wonderful exploits in hunting and war. Those ideas which so fully occupied his mother's mind before his birth are now put into words by all about the child, who is as yet quite unresponsive to their appeals to his honor and ambition. He is called the future defender of his people, whose lives may depend upon his courage and his skill. If the child is a girl, she is at once addressed as the future mother of a great race."

As the boy grows older he listens each evening to some myth or true story of deeds done in the past, told by his parents or grandparents, and this he is required to repeat the following night. In this way his conception of what will be required of him in the future becomes an irresistible force. Whatsoever there is to learn must be learned at any cost of danger and hardship.

He is early trained to habits of observation. Going forth in the morning he is commanded to look closely to everything he sees. Dr. Eastman, who was educated up to the age of fifteen by an uncle, tells of this custom and of how at evening he was catechized by questions like these:

"On which side of the trees is the lighter colored bark? On which side do they have the most branches? What do you think of the little pebbles grouped together under the shallow water? And what made the pretty curved marks in the sandy bottom and the little sand banks."

Boys were expected to endure hardship without complaint. They must learn to go without food and water three or four days; or to run a day and a night without any rest; to traverse a trackless waste without losing the way either by day or by night—all of these things it they would be warriors.

As a little Sioux, Dr. Eastman was made to respect his elders, especially the aged, nor could he speak in their presence unless rquested to do so. And above all things he must control his temper.

"I recall," he says, "to the present day some of the kind warnings and reproofs that my good grandmother was wont to give me. 'Be strong of heart, be patient,' she would say. She told me of a young chief who was noted for his uncontrollable temper. While in one of his rages he attempted to kill a woman, for which he was slain by his own band and left unburied as a mark of disgrace, his body was simply covered with green grass. If I ever lost my temper, she would say, 'Hakadah, control yourself, or you will be like that young man I told you of and lie under a green blanket.'"

Here is a lesson that should be made the emphasis of all teaching of children—the control of the temper.

The Great Mystery is the Sioux name for the Infinite Being whom they recognize as the source of all good. Dr. Eastman tells the story of his first offering to the Great Mystery made at his grandmother's suggestion when he was eight years old. It was a great event in which he was to be the principal actor. She said:

"You must give up one of your belongings—whichever is dearest to you—for this is to be a sacrificial offering."

Confused in his thought as to what was dearest to his heart among his playthings, he spoke of one thing after another, but she still urged that there was whom you will make your first offering."

The boy's heart swelled within him as she talked, and when she had finished he proudly said:

"Grandmother, I will give up any of my possessions for the offering to the Great Mystery. You may select what you think will be the most pleasing to him."

Then he waited in silence for her selection, and she chose Ohitika, his dog. He had not thought of that, and for a few moments it seemed as if he would refuse, then conquering himself and forcing down the sobs and tears, he consented to the sacrifice.

The story of the offering is full of real pathos. He went with his grandmother to a great cave which was held by the tribe as a shrine, and the boy's heart was filled with awe. "This is the home of the Great Mystery," he said to himself. Thither was brought to them the body of Ohitika, and after standing beside it in silence for a moment the grandmother prayed:

O, Great Mystery, we hear thy voice in the rushing waters below us! We hear thy whisper in the great oaks above! Our spirits are refreshed with thy breath from within this cave. O, hear our prayer! Behold this little boy and bless him! Make him a warrior and a hunter as great as thou didst make his father and grandfather."

It gives one a strange sensation to read of these things as a part of the training of the Indian boyhood. Does any white mother teach her children any better lessons than those of self-control, self-sacrifice and reverence for the Infinite? It is well to think of this other side of the character of those whom we have regarded only as cruel and treacherous savages—cruelty and treachery which have been many times produced by bitter wrongs that seethed in their hearts and aroused their passions. And then, as is always the case, the innocent suffer with the guilty!

The true Indian is now almost an unknown quantity. He has passed away with the forests which were his home, but the savagery that made him feared is still with us, though we call it by another name. One kind is that which starves and freezes women and children, the sick and the aged. Yet we call ourselves civilized. We worship God in churches. They call upon the Great Mystery in the solemn silence of the woods.

### AUTUMN SIGNS.

On the trees the leaves are thinning,
Through the woods the bluejays call,
In the sky wild geese are honking;
'Tis the passing of the fall.

Golden rod and purple asters
Lift their faces to the sun;
By the roadside, fields are barren,
The reaper's harvesting is done.

Once, like banners, vines entwining,
On the breeze their tendrils flung;
Withered garlands now they're hanging,
Summer's requiem is sung.

—Elizabeth Ayres.

THE GREAT MYSTERY.

—From Indian Boyhood. —Copyrighted, McClure, Phillips & Co.

## The Cozy Corner:

**They Will Study Law.**

I wish to say to my friends of the Cozy Corner that the women of my neighborhood, way out here in Oregon, were very much impressed with the suggestion made in a recent number of The Blade regarding a study of "Law for Women," and have already taken the preliminary steps for organizing a club for that purpose.

The husband of one of our ladies is an excellent lawyer, and has promised to direct our studies and provide the necessary text books for our use. He said that when it did happen that women had an inspiration to do something sensible, he was glad to give them all the encouragement and assistance he could.

At his suggestion, we shall invite lawyers of our own and adjoining cities to lecture for us on the various points of law which especially concern women, their rights and privileges.

Ours is to be a regular study club, with no "pink teas" or "social afternoons;" on no other terms could we persuade our "eminent jurist" to become interested in helping us, as, like others of his sex, he has a fine contempt for the "study clubs" that do not "study."

As we were very much in earnest in our desire to learn, it was easy for us to promise this, and no one will be admitted to the class except such as expect to comply with this requirement.

Hoping that our example may be followed by women in other cities and towns with the result that we shall have a better understanding of our rights according to the law, I bid you good-bye.—Mrs. J. D. F., Oregon.

**Equal Rights in Washington.**

Dear Cozy Corner friends, although I am a stranger to you, I have read your letters for so many years that I really feel I know quite a bit about your ideas on different subjects, and am in sympathy with you on nearly all. I feel impelled, however, to differ with "Martha M" about woman obeying her husband so implicitly.

All true marriages are equal partnerships, and where a man truly loves his wife he will not wish or expect blind obedience in anything he may ask, nor would any right minded, self-respecting woman yield her will and convictions in a question of right and wrong, to her husband. It is thus placing him in the place of her conscience and her God, which would be absolutely wicked.

As to "Laura of the Porch," I do not see anything inconsistent in her conduct; on the contrary, I know that a woman can do her duty as housekeeper well and faithfully, and yet take time for a visit with her husband and children.

I have been married nine years, have two children and a house to care for, but I have never yet been too busy to sit down and visit with my husband after breakfast, and he is just as kind and thoughtful of my comfort as he was before we were married. It is the attention to these little courtesies of life that keeps one young in heart, and the time spent on them is well invested.—"Equal Rights," Washington.

**Cleanliness Next to Godliness.**

The importance of keeping all dairy utensils perfectly sweet and clean is becoming more generally recognized than it was formerly. We have learned that the lack of this cleanliness permits the entrance into the milk of germs which are dangerous to health as well as to the flavor of the milk and butter.

The pails, pans, strainers and every article used in the dairy should be washed as soon as possible after being emptied. They should first be rinsed with cold water, then washed thoroughly with hot suds, and after that scalded. If hot water is used at first some of the milk will be scalded and remain on the sides of the vessels and affect the new milk put in them.

If the milk is in the least sour, wash the pans with warm soda water after rinsing in cold water, before scalding them.

A good way to clean the wire piece of a milk strainer, is to rub it both outside and inside with dry salt, then shake it thoroughly.

All cloths used in washing dairy utensils should be kept immaculately clean; washing with warm water is not enough; they need to be boiled frequently in a good strong suds, then well rinsed and hung where they will have plenty of fresh air and sunshine.—A. M. H.

Will "A. M. H." please come again and tell us more of her practical knowledge of things?—Ed.

**To Prevent Silk From "Yellowing."**

"Bride," do not wrap your wedding dress of white silk in white paper or it will turn yellow. Use a blue paper instead. If you must pack it away in a trunk, stuff the sleeves with tissue paper and place crushed folds of the same under the arms and between the foldings. It is a much better way for all silk gowns and skirts to put them in a cambric bag large enough to hold them without much folding and hang them up. In this way the silk is less apt to crack.

**What Is the Matter With the Fruit?**

Will some reader of The Blade tell me what is the best place to keep canned fruit in? I keep mine in a dry, well ventilated cellar, but I lose many cans each year, and do not think it is the fault of the canning. When the weather is changeable the cans draw dampness and sweat, and the fruit spoils.—J. H., Ohio.

**Twenty Years' Experience.**

Tell R. F. Garoly to scald her tomatoes, remove the skins, cut them up in a stew pan and cook them thoroughly; then place them, boiling hot, in glass cans and seal at once. If the cans and rubbers are all right, there is no danger but they will keep. I have used this method for twenty years and never lost a can in all the time.—Mrs. Julia E. Berry, Mich.

**Another Method.**

Please say to R. F. Garoly that if she will add a teaspoonful of salicylic acid to each gallon of tomatoes, a few minutes before removing from the fire, then can, seal and let the cans stand on the lids for a few minutes (to be sure they are air tight), she will have no trouble in keeping the fruit good all winter. Be sure to use new rubbers each year.—Nellie, Iowa.

**The Proper Way.**

"Ignorance" is informed that in giving a theater party the hostess is not expected to provide carriages for her guests, either going or returning from the theater. In sending the invitation the ticket for the box or seat is enclosed and the party meets at the theater.

When the party is for young people, the ladies meet at the house of the hostess and go with her to the theater, where the men of the party join them before the curtain rises.

If a supper, or dinner, preceded the theater entertainment, the hour must be stated in the invitation, and must allow plenty of time to reach the theater before the curtain rises.

## The Merry Go-Rounds

"New England Girl" sends the following list for writers of the serial. As will be seen, it is with one exception, the same as that sent by "Coralyn." "New England Girl" agrees with "Mr. Smiley, of Missouri," in regard to giving the final chapter to some one who will be able to bring the story to a satisfactory conclusion and suggests either "Coralyn" or "John, Jr." for that honor. Here is her list: "John, Jr." "Coralyn." "Brunette," "Lancelot," "El Homo" and "Omega."

By a pleasing coincidence, two of these possible authors are present with us today. The first to arrive is

"Brunette," Tenn.:—Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s, have you all forgotten me? This has been the longest time I ever stayed away from our meetings. School work claims most of my time, and I find there are very many other duties for me to attend to.

This has been a rainy day, so my fellow teachers can imagine the noise and restlessness I have had to endure.

Some time ago I visited Asheville, N. C., and wished many times that the M. G. R.'s who have never seen the "land of the sky," could have been with me. It was grandeur itself to see the beautiful French Broad river leaping and splashing beside the road, and the stony cliffs and mountain sides overhanging the roadway and river banks.

One must see these pictures to appreciate them, and though I tried to catch all of the beautiful scenery and "paint it on memory's walls," I believe that neither painter nor poet can do it justice.

The circle stories have been very good. Story writing is one thing in which my pupils delight, and they write some very good ones, equal or superior to those written by some "grown up" people.

At present I am very much interested in the history of Tennessee, especially of East Tennessee, where the people are renowned for their bravery and loyalty. It is no wonder they are so, when we consider the dangers and hardships which our ancestors endured during the early settlement.

But I fear I am writing too much that is of interest to but a few, so will write something of interest to all by saying—good night.

The Chaperone thinks that many incidents of the early settlement of East Tennessee would be of interest to our students of American history—a subject altogether too much neglected in favor of other less important subjects. For one, she would like to have members of the M. G. R. send from time to time, bits of the history of their own states, especially such as are of local interest to the writers.

"John, Jr." makes a plea for a "certain class of animals:

The tender heart of "Isabel" beats in sympathy with every dumb creature, but, alas! the mantle of her love is not sufficiently expensive to cover that other order of animals which is said to have been created "but little lower than the angels." I had hoped some one would speak in the defense of "poor man," but all that I have heard is "Them's my sentiments, too, Isabel."

Really, now, are men so notoriously cruel by nature? There is my neighbor, just across the way, who is the proud owner of eight dogs, and who lavishes upon them all the affection of which a masculine soul is capable, but his hard-hearted wife wears out many a broom upon the backs of the poor beasts simply because they are "forever under foot."

Surely, "Isabel" will not be less lenient with the man who shoots a bird than with the woman who uses it to add to the attractiveness of her appearance?

I believe we are constantly coming to feel more compassion for these unspeaking friends that look to us for protection, and am quite confident the somewhat isolated instances of cruelty are due to thoughtlessness, rather than a natural desire upon the part of either sex to cause suffering. I know very few men who would hesitate to act in behalf of any animal that was receiving improper treatment.

"Marguerite," did they really ask you to "ring off?" Why didn't you just "come over on the metallic" and finish your talk, with none to molest or make you afraid?

"Mr. Smiley, of Missouri," should certainly receive a warm welcome, for he will undoubtedly prove to be one more bright star in the brilliant galaxy which sends its rays to us from his state. Missouri joins Iowa, you know, which explains why it is such an excellent commonwealth.

That was a highly valuable suggestion which Miss Prudence offered "John, Jr.," but he feels that he cannot permit himself the luxury of "a haughty spirit" until he has followed the advice found in First Chronicles, 19:5.

As Miss Prudence was kind enough to let me enter, I shall venture to come again. I feel so like a stranger when I read the letters from the older members referring to matters that were of interest before I had the pleasure of reading The Blade, and I wish some kind-hearted person would take pity on me, and other new comers, and send in a short history of the rise and progress of The Blade M. G. R.

I approve of "Brother Jonathan's" suggestion. His letters are always welcome and as he is such a near neighbor of mine, I may sometime chance to meet him. I think "Walter Douglass'" idea a good one for those who have plenty of time at their disposal.

How I would like to have one of those apple trees "Mr. Smiley" writes about, grow in our orchard. Just one thing more, and I will go—how may I obtain an M. G. R. badge?—"Pansy," Ohio.

"Pansy" may have a badge by sending fifteen cents to The Blade office, with her full address and stating that she wishes one. Her letter should be addressed to "Toledo Blade," and in the lower left hand corner the letters M. G. R. This will prevent any danger of delay in its reaching the proper person.

Miss Prudence would like to know if "Pansy" received a letter from Toledo this summer addressed to her at Waterville, if so, has she answered it yet?

## Peach and Tomato Sweets.

**Peach Leather, a Virginian Sweet.**

Wipe, but not pare the peaches, remove the pits, add to each pound of fruit one-quarter pound of sugar, and cook slowly, stirring frequently to prevent burning. When dry enough to spread, make into sheets not over one-sixteenth of an inch thick, spread on oiled paper, on boards, and dry in the sun. When dry, place on a baking board and roll with a rolling pin until it is perfectly even, then roll as you would noodles. Wrap in waxed paper and put away in a tin box. When used, cut from the end of the roll, leaving the rest of the roll intact.

**Peach Marmalade.**

Peel and cut into slices ripe, sound peaches, and to each pound allow one-half pound of sugar and one-half pint of cold water. Put the sugar and water over the fire and allow them to boil, then skim and add the peaches, cook fifteen minutes, stirring constantly with a silver or wooden spoon. Take from the fire and add for each pound, four sweet almonds, blanched and cut in bits. Turn this in small glasses and when cool, cover with parrafine. This will not keep as long as jam, but is delicious when fresh.

**Apricot, or Peach Cheese.**

Pare two pounds of apricots or peaches; remove the pits, add two pounds of sugar and the kernels of the pits. Boil thirty minutes, stirring and mashing the fruit. Put in tumblers and cover when cold with parrafine.

**Tomato Figs.**

Select the small red tomatoes, choosing those which are round and smooth. Remove the skins by plunging a few at a time in a wire basket into a kettle of boiling water. This method is better than pouring the boiling water over them, as none become too soft from lying long in the water. To six pounds of tomatoes allow three pounds of sugar; place fruit and sugar in alternate layers in a porcelain lined kettle and let them remain in a warm place until the sugar is dissolved and partly absorbed by the fruit. Then lift them onto a platter, or other flat surface, and dry them in the sun, if possible; if not, in a warm oven. Sprinkle with sugar several times while drying, and when dry, place in a box with a sprinkling of sugar between each layer.

**Tomato Jam.**

The small, yellow tomatoes are best for this. Wash them, weigh them and place them whole in a porcelain lined kettle, cover and allow them to cook gently for half an hour, then pass them through a sieve to remove the seeds and skins. Measure the pulp and allow half as much sugar as you have fruit. Grate one pineapple and add with the sugar and let the whole cook for thirty minutes more, then can and seal while hot. If preferred, a vanilla bean cut in small pieces and one lemon cut in thin slices, with the seeds removed, may be substituted for the pineapple.

## Banner Puzzlers

**For September.**

*New Work—W. C. Mollett.*
*Solutions—W. P. E.*

1.—NAME ME.

I am of massive build, am quite numerous in northern latitudes, and have a multitude of brothers, sisters and cousins. Of me it has been said, "though dumb yet he speaketh." I am not like the proverbial rolling stone, I stay where I am put; if placed on the mountain's top, or in the midst of a stream, I stay there. I never murmur. The wind may blow a hurricane, the rain fall in torrents, the sun shed its hottest rays, but I am silent. I am sat upon; I am made a sign-board of; I am sometimes a moss-back, but I never utter a complaint. I always wear the same face, whether in company with queen or peasant. Man wears his smiles among strangers, but I wear the same expression when alone with my fellows, as when distinguished guests are at hand. My countenance remains unchanged throughout prosperity or adversity.

2.—MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A field lying in the form of an equilateral triangle contains ¾ of an acre of ground. What length of rope fastened to one corner and to the nose of a horse will permit the animal to graze just ¾ of it?

3.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 15 letters; my 10-5-12-9-11-12-8-15 is a mixed color of red and white; my 7-14-6-4-1-2 is sinewy; my 3 is an Irish prefix; my whole is the name of the first genuine locomotive used in the United States.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X
X X X
X X X

1.—A spring surrounded by rushes.
2.—A cleft.
3.—The conscious subject of all psychical experiences.

4.—QUERY.

What commonwealth was the first republic of which we have definite knowledge?

5.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "When my resolution is taken, all is forgotten except what will make it succeed."

Full set of Puzzles by W. P. E.

## FIVE LITTLE FOXES.

Among my tender vines I spy
A little fox named—By-and-By.

Then set upon him quick, I say,
The swift young hunter—Right away.

Around each tender vine I plant,
I find the little fox—I can't.

Then, fast as ever hunter ran,
Chase him with bold and brave—I can.

No use in trying—lags and whines
This fox among my tender vines.

Then drive him low, and drive him high,
With this good hunter, named—I'll try.

Among the vines in my small lot
Creeps in the young fox—I forgot.

Then hunt him out and to his pen
With—I will not forget again.

A little fox is hidden there
Among my vines, named—I don't care.

Then let I'm sorry—hunter true—
Chase him afar from vines and you.

—Sunshine and Shadow.

## The Captain of the Mouse Brigade.

The author of Beautiful Joe, a book which taught such a lesson in humane treatment of animals, has written another book, a sequel entitled "Beautiful Joe's Paradise," in which the immortality of animals is assumed. The following is a chapter from the later story, illustrating the feminine fear of mice, and also how people do not lose their characteristics by losing their bodies.

"Poor goat" I said, "I wonder how he is getting on?"

A carrier-pigeon obligingly went to find out.

"He is down on his knees to the Widow," he said, when he flew back, "and she is telling him how she is going to torture him when she gets rested."

"Why doesn't he run away?"

"She has him tied to a rock."

"Poor goat!" I said again.

"She must not be allowed to torture him," said Joe, firmly. "Pigeon, you watch her. Call some of your brothers, and if she starts up to beat him, you must fly in her face and confuse her."

The pigeon shuddered. "She'll likely catch some of us, still, we're ready to help— But I don't think she'll begin yet, for she's pretty well tired out—and she's extravagant, too, in her language. She's telling the goat that she's going to push him in a well of boiling oil. Now, we haven't any such well on this island, so how could she do it?"

"She is a woman of great imagination," said Joe, but he looked uneasy, and turned his head toward Mouseville.

"In plain words, a story-teller," said Rag.

We all had a nice little rest before the mice came, but they weren't long in arriving. Such business-like little animals! I was delighted with them.

The crows did their work well, for the first mice arrived on their backs. They flew low, and the mice held on their feathers with their tiny, sharp teeth.

"Now, Mr. President," said the first mouse to arrive, "what is your will?"

I looked at him. He was just a common gray little fellow, but he was standing up to the President like an elephant.

"Captain," said Joe, "I want you to speed our parting guest. You have heard of her."

"The Widow, yes," said the mouse, briskly, "but we mice are busy people, you know. We have to do our work first, then play afterwards."

"Don't work too hard, Captain," said Joe. "You are getting very intense. Well, I want you to surround the Widow and urge her toward the air-ship Point Expectation. Don't run up on her dress, or annoy her. Just firmly close round her, and head her toward the boat. You think she will mind you?"

"Oh, bless you, Mr. President, yes," said the mouse. "We can do anything with women. I don't need to wait for the rest of my connection to arrive, I can start with what I have," and he gazed round on the few hundreds of mice that had dropped in by dozens on the backs of larger animals or of birds of different kinds.

"Very well," said Joe, "shall I command, or will you?"

"I'll do it myself," said the mouse, sharply. "Here, tame mice, you white fellows, form on this side, single file. Halt!"

A thin, white line immediately drew out before him.

"Spotted half-breeds to the left," said the Captain. "Halt!"

The spotted line drew out, and then came the turn of the gray mousies.

"Gray mice, follow me," said the little Captain, "here, dog, you be Widow."

This to Rag, who looked rattled, and was about to slink among the ferns with his tail between his legs.

"Stand still," squealed the Captain. "Now, gentlemen," and he addressed the mice, "this white dog is the Widow. Surround her in good style, urge her toward that bay yonder. Steady, march!"

Rag acted like a simpleton, and shivered, as the circle of tiny creatures, all with eyes shining, heads lowered and a fixed purpose in their eyes, closed round him.

Then, not thinking of what he was doing, he slowly advanced.

"That will do," said the Captain. "Break ranks, follow me, snake fashion, not a head showing, not a tail raised."

Sure enough, they went off like little snakes through the moss and ferns.

Joe heaved a great sigh. "They'll accomplish their mission. I wish I had thought of them before. Now let us go watch the Widow. Don't show yourselves, brothers. She might charge us. I want the mice to stalk her."

We crept like another band of mice down through the forest to the edge of the beach. There were some thick clumps of shrubs here, and we posted ourselves among them—Joe, Rag, I, Dandy, who had just joined us, the Indian pony, and some foxes, wolves, panthers and monkeys.

The most of the farm animals had gone home. They were tired of being chased. Only the sharper ones remained with the wild animals, who were all intensely interested.

The Widow sat with her hands crossed over her knees, only turning once in awhile to threaten the goat, who was the silliest picture of distress that I ever saw.

The Widow remained for some time, now looking at the goat, now at the sea, till suddenly she gave a shriek, and drew in her feet.

"What is the matter, mistress?" asked the goat, cringing to her.

"Matter—it's a mouse," she said, "as sure as I'm a living sinner. Yow—there's another!" and she skipped on to her feet.

Joe's face was radiant. "Poor woman, we'll get her home now and we shall be happy, and she will be happy. Good little mice!"

"Rats! Murder! Help!" screamed the Widow, and now she was dancing up and down on the sand, holding the old red wrapper tight about her.

"Poor thing," said Joe, "I'm sorry to have her disturbed, but it won't last long—boys, boys—"

This was to Rag and Dandy, who were almost killing themselves laughing.

"In whatsoever clime we be,
Mirth springs from someone's misery,"

said Joe, under his breath.

"Oh, law me, I'm dead! I'm killed! I'm murdered before my own eyes," yelled the Widow. "Help! help! and didn't she throw one arm around Jerry's neck?

He looked like a ninny. He wasn't afraid of the mice, and he didn't know how to help her. I guess he didn't want to, for we suddenly heard him say, "Untie that apron string."

"Oh, my! oh, me! oh, my! oh, me!" gasped the Widow, and her fingers trembled like leaves, but still she managed to untie the cords that she had made, setting her," said Dandy.

"Well, I'm blest if that goat isn't

He was—he was running down the beach, shaking his head, and leaping for joy.

Now the Widow was undone. She was carrying on a dreadful time, and the mice were closing in on her. We could see them now. Their little heads were all up, and their tails were sticking about like tiny snakes.

"March, lady!" cried the little Captain mouse. "Don't dance, march!"

"Tell her to drop her skirts," said Joe, standing up and showing himself, "likewise her bonnet-pin."

The poor Widow, even in the height of her distress, had held on to these ornaments of torture, but now she obeyed them pretty quick.

"March, lady," said the mouse again, and he went closer. "Obey, or with a leap and a spring I will be among you, tearing up the beach with my claws and scuttling behind her."

They were splendid little soldiers, and as brave as lions. Though there was danger of their getting stepped on in the wild springs, they formed a solid square around her, and urged her on before they got close up to the sea-shore.

We kept abreast of them under the trees, until they got to Point Exposition. Then, headed by Joe, we ran down to the beach.

The Widow had taken no pains to learn anything about the island, and had an idea that Joe had more ferocity, so when she saw us coming she screamed, "Call them off! call them off, the spelling beasts!"

Dandy curled his lip. "Spelling!" Just look at the clean little things, not one of them would touch her ugly, untidy dress. Go home and put your hair into your tubs, Mrs. Washerwoman."

"Brothers," called the little Mouse Captain, "wash yourselves."

In a trice, every small mouse was on his hind legs. His fore legs went like lightning over his face, ears and back, and his little tongue licked so fast that it could not see it. Last of all each fellow took his tail under his arm or leg, and polished that off.

"Now my army is clean," said the mouse Captain, dryly, "if it wasn't clean before."

The Widow wasn't paying any attention to him. "I want to go home," she was shrieking. "I hate this nasty place. When does the next steamer call here, ye scalpeens?"

"Madam, here is your mission," said Joe, running forward. "Captain, this way, please."

"And I'm not going up in the air again in no clothes basket," screamed the Widow. "I shan't go one step," but even as she spoke, she had to go forward, for the Captain of the Mouse Brigade, in obedience to Joe's orders, was urging her on.

"Have you got any stones in your pockets?" asked Joe.

"None of your business, you unclean beast," she shrieked.

Captain Mouse approached her.

"Oh, keep your distance, keep your distance," she begged, "yes, here they be, I'll heave them out," and she threw out about a dozen good-sized stones.

"Step into the ship," said Joe.

At that instant, Soko, grinning at her antics, stuck his head out of the car.

She fell back when she saw him. "I'm not goin' with that dowdy reptile."

"Captain," said Joe.

The Widow went into the water.

"Now, fly, sweet birds," said Joe to Dove and her mate, as they sat watching from a rubber tree.

Soko loved the swans, and always wanted them beside the aircraft.

The beauties spread their wings, Soko's young axe helped pull up the anchor, and they were off.

"Keep in the car," we heard Soko roar, "keep in the car, or you will fall into the water."

The Widow was fighting. We could see her body half out of the car.

"Back, back to the island," cried Soko, then a rope came flying out, and we all clutched it.

Soko had the washerwoman by the arm when they came down, and he was breathing hard and fast. "I can do nothing with her, sir," he said to Joe. "You must let me have some more help."

"Will you go, Captain?" asked Joe.

"Yes, sir," said the plucky little fellow, "and I'll take one of my axes. He's got an eye like a needle. Come, corporal," and he jumped into the car.

"Murder!" bawled the Widow, standing in a corner.

"Now, madam," said Soko, rolling up his arm, "every time you spring at me, I'll set a mouse on you. I won't do it at all if your are good, but if you make any more of those cat springs, you know what to expect."

The Widow looked thoughtful and didn't say anything.

Captain Mouse was sitting on the end of legs nibbling a morsel of cake he had found in the car. "She looks like a cake," he said. "Give her something to eat, I shan't eat," piped the Widow, "I'd poison me."

"Wouldn't do anything of the sort," said the Captain. "Give her a cake, Soko. If you don't eat it, mistress, I'll run over your ankles and make you."

She screeched, and held out her hand for the cake, and our last view of the Widow, was of a woman eating and drinking, and having a good time looking at the scenery.

"I'm glad she is afraid of the mice," said Joe, in satisfaction. "I was afraid she was a witch, and not a woman."

"THEY FORMED A HALF-MOON ARO UND HER, AND URGED HER ON."

—From Beautiful Joe's Paradise. —Copyright, L. C. Page & Co.

**Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 2.**

1.—Sidney Lanier.

2.—8-5 ze-bra, 2-7 river Ph-oxpar, 1-2 city Ath-ens; equals Zephath, which name was changed to Hormah.

3.—6 and 2-3 days. (See Chat.)

4.—Words forming square: Paris, apish, rinse, issue, sheen.

5.—The first steamer to cross the Atlantic was an American built ship, the Savannah, built at New York, which made the voyage in 25 days.

6.—Thackeray wrote: "A woman without a laugh in her, is the greatest bore in existence."

**Chat.**

The solution sent by the author to the problem answered to-day is this:

If he can cut 3 cords in 1 day, he can cut 1 cord in 1-3 of a day; if he can split 4 cords in a day, he can split 1 cord in 1-4 of a day; and if he can haul 12 cords in a day, he can haul 1 cord in 1-12 of a day; thus, he can cut, split and haul 1 cord in 1-3 plus 1-4 plus 1-12, or 2-3 of a day. In 1-3 of a day he can deliver 1-3 of a cord, and in 3-3 of a day he can deliver 3-3 or and 1-3 cords. To deliver the 100 cords will take as many days as 1 and 1-3 is contained in 100, or 66 and 3-3 days.

The amount received in the problem of September 18 should have been $120.00, instead of $120.00. Puzzlers sending the correct solution according to the figures given were credited accordingly.

Lulu G., F. E. Perry, Pauline, Herman Culver, H. A. Winslow, W. Lake, W. A. Gott, A. P. W., W. C. Mollett, answered to "roll-call" to-day.

In regard to "who fired the first gun in the civil war," W. C. Mollett replies to W. P. E.'s criticism by stating that Edmund Ruffin begged permission of Beauregard to fire it.

Concerning the same subject, Lulu G. says that Ruffin afterward committed suicide.

F. E. Perry, send stamped envelope for the address you require, also for that giving "particulars."

Lulu G., W. Lake and W. A. Gott, strangers are always welcome to the Chat column. Come and join the Thanksgiving party, cannot you?

Pauline, Herman Culver, H. A. Winslow, A. P. W. and W. C. Mollett, why have you not sent in your acceptance of the very urgent invitation given you by the Schoolmistress for the Thanksgiving party?

Any member of O. W. C. who wishes to attend, should send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to this office (marked O. W. C. Dept.) within two weeks from this date.

W. C. Mollett takes the Bannership for New Work this month. W. P. E. still "holdieg over" on solutions.

## Mrs. Fred Unrath,

**No. 228 Territorial Street, Benton Harbor, Mich.**

Mrs. Fred Unrath.

"I am pleased to give my experience with Wine of Cardui as I am very grateful for its help. After my first baby was born I could not seem to regain my strength, although the doctor gave me a tonic which he considered very superior, but instead of getting better I grew weaker every day. My husband came home one evening with some Wine of Cardui and insisted that I take it for a week and see what it would do for me. As he seemed to have so much faith in it I did take the medicine and was very grateful to find my strength slowly returning. In two weeks I was out of bed and in a month I was able to take up my usual duties. I am very enthusiastic in its praise."

MOTHERHOOD is the noblest duty and highest privilege women can achieve or aspire to. Without this privilege women do not get all there is in life—too often they go through the world discontented, wrapped up in their own selfish cares and troubles. How different is the happy mother, watching her children grow into manhood and womanhood. A mother lives as many lives as she has children—their joys and sorrows are hers, as are their ambitions, triumphs and defeats. Healthy women do not suffer miscarriage nor does a woman who is healthy suffer tortures at childbirth. It is the woman who is ailing—who has female weakness—who fears the ordeal of becoming a mother. Wine of Cardui builds up the womanly in a woman. It stops all unnatural drains and strains—irregularities which are responsible for barrenness and miscarriage. It makes a woman strong and healthy and able to pass through pregnancy and childbirth with little suffering. After the ordeal is passed the Wine prepares a woman for a speedy recovery to health and activity.

Wine of Cardui, in re-inforcing the organs of generation, has made mothers of women who had given up hope of ever becoming mothers. Wine of Cardui will cure almost any case of barrenness except cases of organic trouble. How can you refuse to take such a remedy that promises such relief from suffering? Wine of Cardui simply makes you a strong woman, and strong, healthy women do not suffer. They look forward to motherhood with joy.

**WINE of CARDUI** A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.


# MITCHELL WILL ADVISE MINERS

## To Accept Arbitration on the Plan Submitted to the President.

STATISTICS OF THE STRIKE.

Strike began May 12
Number of men out, 145,000.
Total cost to date, $135,970,000
Loss in strikers' wages, $28,300,000.
Damage to mines, $6,500,000.
Number of fatalities, about twenty.
Troops in region, 10,000.
Mediators—Civic Federation, President Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Senator Platt, Senator Quay, Senator Penrose, Governor Odell, Governor Stone, Secretary Root and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—President Mitchell was informed Saturday in New York that the coal operators would make a proposition of settlement. He learned later from the President its general nature. He objects to the coal owners designating the kind of men to be appointed, leaving his organization with no voice. The President is informed that this will not stand in the way of acceptance, although slight modification is desired. But if none is possible the fairness of the President will be trusted. The President has sent a message to Mitchell telling him the names under consideration. Mr. Mitchell receives only such information as was received by the operators last night. The President wants to treat both sides exactly alike. The President knows Mitchell will accept, and is now only concerned as to getting rid of formalities so that mining will be resumed this week.

**President Urging Mitchell.**

President Roosevelt has been in communication with President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, all morning. He is slowly breaking down the objections of the union leader to the specifications of the operators as to the personnel of the commission. Mitchell says he made a wide open proposition to leave the personnel to the discretion of the President. He thinks it unfair for the operators to assume to dictate as to the formation of this commission.

Mr. Roosevelt has replied that he was in a position where he could not help himself if he was to act with promptness. Mr. Morgan had told him that the coal presidents in speaking for their shareholders, the real owners of the mines, had agreed to turn over certain questions to the presidential commission. These men felt that they could not wisely do this unless they were safeguarded as to the composition of this commission. The proposition came in typewritten form and Mr. Morgan said it was not in his discretion to make changes without further conference.

**Roosevelt Opposed Part of Proposal**

The President had a wordy and vigorous argument with the great financier on this one point. In fact, they discussed nothing else. The President objected to be told what to do. Morgan just as emphatically claimed that the owners must not forget their property rights. It was finally agreed to leave the proposition as it came, with the understanding that the President would construe it in a broad and judicial manner.

**Commission Will Be Fair.**

Mr. Mitchell has been told that the commission would be as fair to him as though there were no restrictions. The President has told him that he will place on the commission men who will be absolutely fair and impartial. He will give instructions to make a fair investigation and the findings of the commission are to be retrospective.

The President urges Mr. Mitchell to act with haste in getting the men to resume work at once. These telegraphic interchanges which have been going on steadily since last night are causing the labor leaders' objections to disappear. The special messenger of the President will not reach there until this afternoon, but it is reasonable to expect that the two principals will have a perfect understanding before the emissary reaches there. There is nothing which indicates a hitch. All that is going on is a talking of things over by wire to arrive at a working agreement.

**Mitchell Receives the News.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 14.—President Mitchell, of the Miners' union, refused point blank to talk for publication this morning on the new proposition for arbitration of the coal strike laid before President Roosevelt last night by J. P. Morgan, for the presidents of the coal carrying railroads. No official information could be had as to his views and he himself did not know whether he would make a statement later in the day.

The news of the new offer was variously received by the striking miners of the region. It did not become known until well in the morning and there were many different views taken by the men. There were a large number of mine workers who favored a rejection of the offer as formulated by the operators, while there were equally as many who saw good in the offer. The miners, however, have the greatest confidence in the judgment of their leader, and it is certain they will leave the matter in his hands to work out. The citizens of the region generally are rejoicing at the new turn of affairs and feel confident that the step just taken by the operators will result in much good if not a speedy settlement of the great conflict.

**Outlook for Mining.**

When the miners' strike shall have been officially declared at an end the full force of 143,000 men will report for duty within 24 hours. Seventy-five thousand tons of coal can be mined, it is believed and be ready for shipment in 48 hours, and the amount increased to 100,000 or 125,000 tons a day at the end of a week. It can be moved to New York and other Atlantic cities in 36 hours from the time it is brought from the mines.

A fact that seems to indicate preparation on the part of the coal companies to transport coal in large quantities is the arrival at coal shipping centers of an increased number of cars.

**Expect Miners to Accept.**

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—Dispatches from the anthracite region indicate that the men on strike do not take kindly to the arbitration plan proposed by the presidents of the coal carrying roads. Notwithstanding the apparent hostility to the plan of settlement, the belief prevails in coal circles in this city that after careful reflection and consideration the sentiment of the strikers who are anxious to return to work will influence a majority of these charged with the handling of the strikers' side of the question.

President Baer, of the Reading railway, whose name heads the list of the signers of the arbitration plan, started for New York this morning on his private car to attend the regular weekly meeting of the corporation he is interested in. It was stated that possibly his car would be side tracked at some point outside the city and that he would join Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bacon en route from Washington to New York this afternoon.

**Mitchell Is Non-Committal.**

President Mitchell was asked at noon by the correspondent of the Associated Press whether he and the district officers had the power to consider the operators' plan and end the strike. His reply was:

"Speaking, without special reference to the statement issued by the coal operators, it is a rule of our organization that no settlement can be made by the officers of the union without the consent of a delegate convention."

In reply to another question as to whether the Shamokin convention which formulated the demands made to the operators, or the Hazleton convention, which made the strike permanent, had given him this consent, he said: "No."

The miners' chief refused to say whether a convention call would be issued to-day, or where and when such a meeting, if held, will take place. He also declined to state how long it would take to get the delegates together.

**Morgan Leaves Washington.**

Washington, Oct. 14.—Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert S. Bacon, his partner, breakfasted at the Arlington this morning with Secretary Root. At 10 o'clock Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bacon boarded their special train on the Baltimore & Ohio railway and left for New York. When asked by a representative of the Associated Press whether he had anything to say, Mr. Morgan replied:

"I think you have had enough for one day."

He declined to make any further statement. Secretary Root and Mr. Bacon also refused to discuss the situation.

**Conference Result Announced.**

It was after midnight when the conference of J. P. Morgan and his partner, Robert Bacon, with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root ended.

Secretary Cortelyou, by authority of those present at the White House, then made the following authorized statement concerning the conference:

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan came to Washington with his partner, Mr. Bacon, at the request of the coal companies, who desired that as a matter of courtesy their statement should be shown to the President before it was made public. Having been laid before the President by Mr. Morgan, it is now given to the press.

**Statement of the Operators.**

"To the Public:—The managers of the different coal properties comprising the anthracite coal fields, with their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore make the following statement of facts:

"There are in the anthracite regions about seventy-five operating companies and firms, and 147,000 miners and workmen (of which thirty thousand are under age) comprising some twenty nationalities and dialects. Of these workmen, possibly one-half belong to the United Mine Workers, of which Mr. John Mitchell is president. That organization was originally formed in the bituminous coal region, and three-fourths of its members are miners of bituminous coal and bituminous coal is sold in active competition with anthracite coal. The remaining workmen in the anthracite field either belong to no union whatever, or do not belong to the Mine Workers' union.

**Reiterate Charges of Violence.**

"The present strike was declared by the Mine Workers' union on the 10th day of May, 1902. Since that time many workmen not belonging to the union were working in and about the mines. Many more have wished to work, but have been prevented by a course of violence and intimidation towards those working and towards their families, accompanied by the destruction of properties and the fear of death or bodily harm to every man who wishes to exercise his right to work.

"A schedule is annexed hereto, showing some of the things done to create this reign of terror, and every instance stated can be verified by reference to the officers of the law—civil and military—in the anthracite region. This violence has continued and steadily increased, notwithstanding repeated disavowals by Mr. Mitchell, and it is clear that he either cannot or will not prevent it and that the rights of other workmen cannot be protected under the supremacy of the Mine Workers' union.

**Declare That Wages Were Fair.**

"The companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and that the business in its normal condition has been able to stand if the capital invested is to have any reasonable return. The profits have been small, several of the companies have become bankrupt and been reorganized several times. Several have never paid dividends and dividends of others have been small returns for the capital invested. It is not, however, the purpose of this statement to discuss this question.

"The undersigned are not and never have been unwilling to submit all questions between themselves and their workmen to any fair tribunal for decision. They are not willing to enter into arbitration with the Miners' union, a union chiefly composed of men in a rival and competitive interest and they are not willing to make any arrangement which will not secure to the men now working and now or hereafter wishing to work, whether they belong to the Miners' union or not, the right and opportunity to work in safety and without personal insult or bodily harm to themselves or their families. For these reasons, the arbitrations heretofore proposed have been declined.

"It will be remembered that at the conference in Washington October 3d, we made the following offer: That we would take up at each colliery any alleged grievance, and in the event of a failure to make satisfactory adjustment the questions at issue to be submitted to the final decision of the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is located. This offer was made by us in good faith and we desire here to reaffirm it.

"The coal companies realize that the urgent public need of coal, and the apprehension of an inadequate supply for the approaching winter, call for an earnest effort to reach a practical conclusion which will result in an increased supply, and the presidents of the companies desire to make every effort to that end which does not involve the abandonment of the interests committed to their care and of the men who are working and seeking to work in their mines. This responsibility they must bear and meet as best they can.

"They therefore restate their position: That they are not discriminating against the United Mine Workers, but they insist that the miners' union shall not discriminate against or refuse to work with non-union men; that there shall be no restriction or deterioration in quantity or quality of work, and that owing to the varying physical conditions of the anthracite mines each colliery is a problem by itself.

"We suggest a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States (if he is willing to perform that public service) to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of that commission shall be accepted by us.

**How Commission Shall be Constituted**

"The commission to be constituted as follows:

"1. An officer in the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

"2. An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.

"3. One of the judges of the United States courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

"4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

"5. A man, who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

"It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of such commission, in order that idleness and non-production may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference and persecution of any non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work. The findings of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective and shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their employes for a term of at least three years.

"GEO. F. BAER.

"President Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company; Temple Iron company.

"E. B. THOMAS.

"Chairman Pennsylvania Coal company; Hillside Coal & Iron company.

"W. H. TRUESDALE,

"President Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road.

"T. P. FOWLER,

"President Scranton Coal company; Elk Hill Coal & Iron company.

"R. M. OLYPHANT.

"President Delaware & Hudson company.

"ALFRED WALTERS,

"President Lehigh Valley Coal Co."

A note appended to the statement read: "The schedule referred to in this statement was not brought from New York, as it had not been completed."


# What Goes Up

**MUST COME DOWN.**

Nothing is more certain than that the use of so-called tonics, stimulants and medicines, which depend upon alcohol for their effect, is injurious to health in the long run.

What goes up must come down, and the elevation of spirits, the temporary exhilaration resulting from a dose of medicine containing alcohol, will certainly be followed in a few hours by a corresponding depression, to relieve which another dose must be taken.

In other words, many liquid patent medicines derive their effect entirely from the alcohol they contain.

Alcohol, and medicines containing it, are temporary stimulants and not in any sense a true tonic. In fact it is doubtful if any medicine or drug is a real tonic.

A true tonic is something which will renew, replenish, build up the exhausted nervous system and wasted tissues of the body, something that will enrich the blood and endow it with the proper proportions of red and white corpuscles which prevent or destroy disease germs. This is what a real tonic should do and no drug or alcoholic stimulant will do it.

The only true tonic in nature is wholesome food, thoroughly digested. Every particle of nervous energy, every minute muscle, fibre and drop of blood is created daily from the food we digest.

The mere eating of food has little to do with the repair of waste tissue, but the perfect digestion of the food eaten has everything to do with it.

The reason so few people have perfect digestion is because from wrong habits of living the stomach has gradually lost the power to secrete the gastric juices, peptones and acids in sufficient quantity.

To cure indigestion and stomach troubles it is necessary to take after meals some harmless preparation which will supply the natural peptones and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and probably the best preparation of this character is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found in every drug store and which contain in pleasant, palatable form the wholesome peptone and diastase which nature requires for prompt digestion.

One or two of these excellent tablets taken after meals will prevent souring, fermentation and acidity and insure complete digestion and assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are equally valuable for little children as for adults, as they contain nothing harmful or stimulating but only the natural digestives.

One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1,800 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and they are in every sense a genuine tonic because they bring about in the only natural way a restorative of nerve power, a building up of lost tissue and appetite, in the only way it can be done by the digestion and assimilation of wholesome food.

# A WEAK HEART

Gives the man who has it ceaseless anxiety. Those sudden suffocating seizures which come upon him at the most unexpected times, seem to shake life to the very foundation. It would be a great relief to such sufferers to know that probably they were not suffering from organic heart trouble but from indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, or some other stomach disease involving the liver, and that they could be perfectly cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"I was taken with smothering spells, palpitation of the heart and a distressed feeling in my stomach," writes Mr. H. W. Kinney, of Knight, Doddridge Co., W. Va. "I consulted a doctor and he said I had organic heart trouble. He gave me some medicine but it did me no good. I then tried different kinds of patent medicines but they only helped me a little. I got so bad I could not walk any distance, was short of breath and my legs would get so weak I could not stand. Consulted another doctor and he said I had indigestion of the stomach and bowels. I doctored with him all summer and he only helped me a little. I then wrote asking you for advice and you advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I got five bottles and commenced taking it. Before the first bottle was gone I felt a change. When the five bottles were gone I began to work. I had not worked any for a year before. I took in all sixteen bottles and was cured."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is primarily designed to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. But because the strength of the heart, as the strength of every other organ, depends on the strength of the stomach, which provides it food, it frequently happens that when the weak stomach is made strong by "Golden Medical Discovery," the weak heart is made strong also.

Beyond all this "Golden Medical Discovery" contains one of the most powerful and beneficial heart tonics known. The action of this medicine is beneficial in any case of heart disease, and it usually cures the more familiar forms of what is popularly known as "heart trouble."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and blood.

**FREE.** *Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.*


# PRISON SHIP FOUND.

## Old Jersey's Hull in New York Navy Yard.

New York, Oct. 14.—After lying buried for over a century, the famous English prison ship Jersey, in which several hundred Americans were martyred while the British held New York in the days of the revolution, has been accidentally discovered at the Brooklyn navy yard by the workmen who are putting up the launching ways for the battleship Connecticut. Historical societies have been searching for the Jersey for fifty years. The half-burned hull is lying under twelve or four-teen feet of dirt and water and is in perfect condition.

## AMBASSADOR TOWER.

London, Oct. 8.—Ambassador Tower, who has arrived here from St. Petersburg to meet his wife, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I consider it a great honor to have been selected to succeed such a distinguished scholar and able diplomat as Mr. White, whose retirement from Berlin will necessarily be a great loss to the American diplomatic service. I have always been received with the greatest cordiality in Russia, and leave that country with only the most pleasant recollections.

"I have always taken great interest in German matters, and am looking forward with great pleasure to taking up my new duties."

Mr. Tower will shortly return to Russia for his official leave-taking and to prepare the way for Belamy Storer, the present minister to Spain, who will succeed him at St. Petersburg.

Paris, Oct. 8.—When Ambassador Meyer was shown the Washington dispatch announcing that Secretary White, of the United States embassy in London, was to succeed Mr. Meyer at Rome this morning, he said:

"I saw President Roosevelt during the summer, stayed a day with him at Oyster Bay and he gave me no intimation of any change in the Italian mission. I have not sent in my resignation. I leave Paris next Sunday in order to be at my post October 13, the date my leave expires."

BELLAMY STORER.

## KENTUCKY JUDGE SHOT FROM AMBUSH

Beattyville, Ky., Oct. 14.—Judge Allen Hyden, county judge of Owsley county, was shot from ambush yesterday. Judge Hyden first made the race for the nomination on the regular Republican ticket and was defeated. He then ran in the regular election on the fusion ticket and the election resulted in a contest which was lately decided by the court of appeals for Hyden and the fusion ticket. During the contest there was much bitter feeling and there were fears of trouble. Deputy Sheriff Wilson, of Owsley county, reached here today and telegraphed for bloodhounds.

The judge was shot once in the back and his jaw was broken by a second bullet.

## SMALLEST LIVING CHILD EVER BORN

New York, Oct. 14.—What is said by physicians at the Bellevue and New York Post-Graduate hospitals to be the smallest living child ever born has been placed in an incubator at the latter institution. The child, a boy, weighs 1 pound 7 ounces. It is 11 inches in length.

It was taken to Bellevue by John Clark, a carpenter. He carried it in a paper bag filled with cotton, and said that his wife was too ill to care for the child. The infant was at once placed in an incubator.

**Senator Cullom's Sister Dead.**

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Alexander Small, sister of United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, died at her home here yesterday. She was 74 years of age.


PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS


# GHOULS' WORK.

## Four Bodies Recovered by Indianapolis Police.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 13.—Four dead bodies were found tied in sacks in Georgia street and in the rear of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons to-day. The bodies were identified as those of Mrs. Johanna Stiltz, said to have been stolen from the Ebenezer cemetery; Miss Glendore Gates, alleged to have been stolen from Anderson cemetery; Wallace Johnson, taken from Ebenezer cemetery, and Mrs. Catherine Doehring, from the German Catholic cemetery.

At 6 o'clock this morning patrolmen were sent to Meridian and Georgia streets in response to a telephone message. When the police arrived they were directed to a dry goods box on the sidewalk in Georgia street, opposite a wholesale dry goods store.

On the top of the box, in a sitting posture, was a body tied in a sack. The form could be plainly seen. It was identified as that of Mrs. Stiltz. The patrolmen looked in the box and found another body also tied in a sack. The city dispensary ambulance was called to the place and the bodies were sent to the morgue.

A young man who telephoned for the police was still there and he told the police that he was on his way to work. While passing the rear end of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, in South Pennsylvania street, he said he noticed two sacks filled with something lying near the rear door of the college. When he walked into Georgia street and saw the body sitting on the dry goods box, he realized that the sacks in the rear of the college probably contained bodies. Seventeen persons are now under arrest for grave robbing. This list includes nine negroes, three white doctors, one colored undertaker, a proprietor of a cemetery and three night watchmen.

It is supposed at least three hundred graves have been despoiled within the last three months.

Judge Alford, in his instructions to the members of the grand jury, to-day, told them to go to the bottom of the outrage and punish every man for his part in it, regardless of his prominence.

## ILLNESS IN THE FAMILY.

Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Mrs. D. B. Henderson, wife of Speaker Henderson, has arrived home from Atlantic City. She reports that her daughter, Mrs. Peasley, of East Dubuque, who accompanied her father to Atlantic City, has been taken ill with appendicitis. An operation may be performed Friday. Miss Belle Henderson, her youngest daughter, is also very ill. The speaker is well and will be home in November to vote for Judge Birdsall. Mrs. Henderson will return at once to nurse her sick daughter.

SPEAKER HENDERSON.

# WINDOW GLASS.

## Men in All Branches of the Trade Get Higher Wages.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14.—Practically all of the window glass factories in the country started to-day for the season. The starting of the factories in Indiana alone means employment to nearly twenty thousand men and boys. The men in all branches of the trade will receive higher wages than last year. The window glass combinations are scouring the country for enough skilled men to run their plants, but there is a greater shortage of help than ever.

**New Mexico's Fair.**

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 14.—The New Mexico Territorial fair opened to-day under conditions highly auspicious. The management is in receipt of advices indicating that the attendance will break all previous records.

**Died After a Bull Fight.**

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 14.—After witnessing a bull fight in which two horses were disemboweled and gored to death, M. Murnane, a Chicago lawyer, died of a hemorrhage of the lungs. He was in El Paso for his health.


# Weak Men Cured Free

**Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.**

**INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.**

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

**Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.**

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.



## FREE TO EVERYONE.

**A Priceless Book Sent Free for the Asking**

"There be books and books," some edifying, others entertaining, and still others instructive. The average man is so busily engaged in the labor of money-making that he has little time and less inclination for books which instruct; hence when he feels out of sorts, either he gives no heed to Nature's warning, or he consults a physician, at an expense which a little knowledge would have enabled him to avoid. There is probably no complaint upon which the public is so little informed as hemorrhoids, or piles; this little book tells all about their nature, cause and cure; it treats of the different forms of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, describes their symptoms, and points the way to a cure so simple and inexpensive that anyone can understand and apply. The importance of promptness and thoroughness is vital, for the disease will not cure itself, and Nature, alone, unaided, will not accomplish a cure, while the consequences are too painful for detailed description. You are told how piles originate, the reason for their appearance usually being that some of the rules of correct living have been violated, and (what is more to the point) how you may rid yourself of this bane of human existence. All affections of the rectum are treated in simple, plain language, so that all may understand, and learn how the cause may be removed. Many people suffer from piles, because after trying the numerous lotions, ointments and salves that are on the market, without relief, they come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the only thing left to try, and rather than submit to the shock and risk to life of an operation, prefer to suffer on. This little book tells how this may be avoided, and a cure be effected without pain, inconvenience or detention from business. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.


# EXPLOSION IN A MINE

## Heavy Blast Caused Coal Dust to Explode With Fatal Results.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14.—Two men were killed, four fatally and others seriously injured yesterday afternoon in an explosion at Victor mine, Pawnee, eighteen miles from here.

The dead are: W. V. Overcash, aged 30, single; Michael Yorja, aged 27, single.

Fatally injured: Frank Isaacs, aged 14, breaker boy; Peter Green, head and body crushed; John Burke, frightfully bruised; George Worley, bruised and burned.

Others injured were Daniel Reece, John Dick, Wm. Sparling, John Pick, Peter Crovich, Jerome Sproule, Thomas King, Jos. Buchner and several others.

The explosion occurred just before the day force of 190 men went off duty and was caused by too much powder in a blast, the concussion causing coal dust, which thickly overhung the mine, to explode with great force. Some idea of the force of the explosion can be learned from the fact that all those killed and injured were about four thousand feet from the place where the shot was being fired. Isaacs was hurled against the entry wall with such force that his head was smashed beyond recognition. The company sent to Auburn, ten miles distant, for three doctors.

It is reported that Overcash was worth $40,000 and had no relatives. He had been in town but a few days.

## A. B. C. F. M. MEETING.

Oberlin, O., Oct. 14.—The ninety-third annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions convened here to-day, and will be in session three days. Between 200 and 300 corporate members were present. The initial session was opened with devotional exercises, at the conclusion of which short addresses of welcome were made on behalf of Oberlin University and the local churches. A response was made by Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, president of the American board. Following the address of President Capen some matters of a routine nature, such as the appointment of committees, etc., were disposed of, and the secretary of the home department read his annual report, which is the special report of the presidential committee. This report showed a year of great activity and gratifying results.

The report of the treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin, of Boston, showed that for the first time in several years the board has been able to close its fiscal year free from debt and with a balance to its credit in its treasury. The expenditures for the twelve months were $741,303.35, and the regular receipts for the year were $742,764.47, leaving a balance on hand of $1,461.12. The gains for the year were from legacies, and women's boards. The debt of a year ago amounting to $102,341.38, has been entirely cancelled through the redemption of pledges given at the Hartford meeting, last October.

To-night the annual sermon before the meeting of the board is to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn.

## SPOKANE INDIANS LOSING THEIR LAND

Washington, Oct. 14.—Agent Anderson, of the Colville Indian agency in Washington state, has reported to the commissioner of Indian affairs that the Spokane Indians, who are comparatively poor, seem to be in danger of losing a large part of their reservation. The agent says this danger is the result of congressional action opening their lands to mineral location and entry after the Indians received allotments of land in severality. Owing to the way in which the various provisions of the bill were passed and approved the reservation was actually open to mineral location and entry for a short time last May during which vested rights in a large group of mineral claims were acquired and a determined effort has been made to wrest the land from the Indians.

# THE BOGOTA.

## Colombian Gunboat With All-American Crew.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The Colombian gunboat Bogota is now on her way to Panama to encounter the insurgents' war vessel, the Padilla. The Bogota made a flying start about 2 o'clock yesterday, but came to grief fifteen minutes later, when two gaskets blew out, stopped the machinery and left the vessel helpless on the tide. The damage was not serious. Signals for a tug were responded to and the gunboat was towed to an anchorage for repairs. She went to sea at night.

She has an all-American crew, and both officers and men have pasts, in which fighting has been the dominating characteristic. Her officers have been trained in the science of modern warfare and her sailors nearly all hold discharges from the United States navy. Those that lack discharges are without them because their method of leaving the service was not in accordance with the regulations. Captain H. H. Marmaduke, the commanding officer, was a captain in the Confederate army. Lieutenant Arthur H. Dutton is a graduate of Annapolis and served with the rank of ensign on the converted yacht Gloucester during the Spanish-American war. He is the gunboat's executive officer. Lieutenants Hitchell and Matgis are also Annapolis men. Surgeon W. G. Graham was through the Cuban, Philippines and Chinese campaigns. Colonel James H. Gregory, of the Colombian army, who is going to Panama on the Bogota, is a distinguished military officer. The Bogota's crew is about forty strong. Twelve of her sailors were with Dewey at Manila and several of them should now be serving Uncle Sam on the battleship Oregon. In the Bogota's crew are three graduates of the United States' school of gunnery. B. C. Clark, who is acting as shipswriter, was on the torpedo boat Winslow during that memorable night in Cardenas bay.

The Bogota, before sailing, mounted a fourteen-pounder in her bows. She has four rapid-fire six-pounders on her quarterdeck, two Maxim-Nordenfeldts amidships, and two Colt's automatic field guns mounted on her superstructure.

## NOTED WAR PHYSICIAN DIES IN DENVER

Denver, Col., Oct. 14.—Dr. William Riddick Whitehead, a distinguished physician and author of many works on medicine and surgery, died here last night, aged 70 years. He was made a knight of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislaus by the Czar in recognition of his services during the Crimean war. He served with distinction during the civil war on the side of the Confederacy. He established the departments of medicine in the University of Colorado and the University of Denver. His daughter is the wife of Captain Allaire, of the regular army, now at Plattsburg, N. Y., where Mrs. Whitehead is at present her guest.


**CONSUMPTION CURED.**

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.


**Alaskan Steamer Wrecked.**

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 14.—The steamer Venture is a total loss on Tugwell island, according to a dispatch which was received from Ft. Simpson by her owners. The Venture, which has been engaged in the cattle carrying trade to Alaska, was bound down with 12,000 cases of salmon when she was lost.

**Educational Convention for Boston.**

Boston, Oct. 14.—The executive committee of the National Educational association has announced the selection of Boston as the place of the next annual convention, July 6 to 10, 1903.

# MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

## Turkish Troops Defeated by the Rebels—22 Villages in Revolt.

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Volo, Greece, says twenty-two villages in Macedonia are in complete revolt and that half a battalion of Turkish troops has been annihilated by insurgents in the Krezna defile.

The news, continues the dispatch, emanates from sources which have hitherto minimized the trouble. The situation, consequently, appears suddenly to have grown worse.

**Turkish Army Moving.**

Constantinople, Oct. 14.—The Salonica-Monastir railway has been ordered to hold cars in readiness for the transportation of troops and military stores.

A detachment of 2,350 soldiers left Salonica Sunday for Pede Agatch, a seaport of European Turkey. A Bulgarian band has been dispersed near Florina, 17 miles from Monastir. Seven of the band were killed.

## LU HAI HUAN TO BE VICEROY OF NANKING

Shanghai, Oct. 14.—Viceroy Chang Chi Tung has been instructed to assume temporary charge of the Nanking viceroyalty. According to trustworthy native reports, Lu Hai Huan, former minister to Germany, and a treaty commissioner, has been nominated as successor to the late viceroy, Liu Kun Yi. Out of deference to the memory of Liu his successor will not be definitely appointed for forty days. The departure of the foreign garrisons from Shanghai will be postponed until the Yangtse viceroyalty is seen to be in safe hands.

## SEVERE FALL STORMS.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 13.—A tornado struck this city last evening sweeping in a northeasterly direction and destroying much property in the city and in the county. A large number of houses and barns were destroyed and great damage was done to orchards and standing corn. Wires were blown down and communication shut off. One man at Camp Point was killed, and Henry Koetters, in the outskirts of Quincy, was fatally injured. Mrs. Koetter's was also seriously injured. The smokestacks of the electric light power house were blown down and the city was in darkness.

John S. Upschulter's house near Forty-eighth and State streets, was wrecked and he was injured. The debris took fire, and the members of the family who were not caught under the falling timbers extinguished the blaze by throwing mud upon it.

From all sections to the south and east of Quincy come reports of houses and barns having been razed by the winds.

In some places in this vicinity entire orchards were leveled to the ground during the few minutes the storm raged. At Camp Point eight houses were demolished.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—Late last evening a hail storm, lasting five minutes, caused many thousand dollars' damage in the city. Hail stones measuring two inches in diameter fell, and the streets resembled a fall of snow. Greenhouses all over the city were practically ruined.

There was no premonition of the storm. The hail came with a crash. The precipitation on the tin roof of the Olympic Theatre caused a panic in the audience. The lights were low during the performance, and in the semi-darkness the crash instantly spread terror throughout the theatre. The audience was on its feet at once. Men scrambled over seats and a number of women fainted. When the lights were turned up, the ushers succeeded in calming the terror stricken spectators. When quiet was restored the hail had ceased and the performance resumed. Several persons were bruised but none was seriously hurt.

**The Last Records.**

New York, Oct. 8.—The Ward line steamer Mexico, which arrived yesterday, brought the last military records of the United States' occupation of Cuba.

# COLOMBIA KICKS.

## Does Not Like Casey's Refusal to Move Troops by Rail.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Colombia government, on complaint of General Salszar, in command of its forces on the Isthmus, has remonstrated with the United States minister at Pogota, respecting Admiral Casey's reported refusal to allow troops and ammunitions of war to cross the isthmus. The Colombian government said it did not see how it could suppress the rebellion if it were not allowed to move troops freely in its own territory.

The officials here are confident that Admiral Casey's order has been misunderstood. They feel sure that if they stopped the transit of Colombian troops or war muntions, it was only for some temporary reason. The Colombian government has been assured in a courteous manner, that the United States government has no intention of trenching on Colombian sovereignty, which was guaranteed by special treaty provision. Admiral Casey was informed that what he had done was still approved, but was reminded that he must avoid any infringment of Colombian sovereignty, unless he was positively obliged to do so to protect the railroad. It is presumed therefore that the way is again open for the transit of Colombian troops and munitions of war across the isthmus, whenever they can be transported without inviting actual battle on the line of the road.

## THE U. V. U. ROW.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The members of the Union Veterans' Union who left the convention yesterday, because of their opposition to General R. G. Dyrenforth as commander-in-chief and for other reasons, held a meeting last night. Their object of meeting was to consider the question of withdrawing from the parent order and forming a new organization under the constitution of 1893. It is said that the states which are considering the question of withdrawing from the order are Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Delaware, Nebraska, South Dakota and the Department of the Potomac.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The executive committee of the Union Veterans' union, which is holding its annual convention to-day, has prepared a report recommending the suspension of General R. G. Dyrenforth, as commander-in-chief of the order. The charges on which this action was based were the arbitrary use of power and also bearing upon his personal acts.

General Dyrenforth, who is presiding over the convention, refuses to recognize the committee in order that it may make its report and the meeting is in a state of great confusion.

## GEN. SMITH'S APPOINTMENT

Washington, Oct. 13.—Gen. James F. Smith, of California, has been appointed a member of the Philippine commission to succeed Bernard Moses, who is to retire January 1.

General Smith filled the important office of collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, where he showed marked administrative ability. He resigned to accept his present position as associate justice of the supreme court.

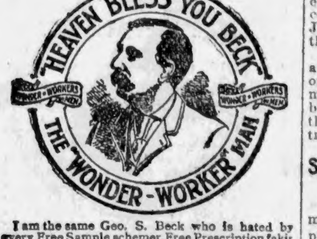
Judge Smith is a prominent Catholic. It will be recalled that he accompanied Governor Taft on his recent visit to the vatican, in Rome, returning with Gov. Taft to resume his duties on the supreme bench. He is a lawyer of prominence in San Francisco, and under Cleveland's administration was deputy collector of the port of San Francisco.

He is much respected by the Filipinos, and a great believer in their future under proper educational and industrial opportunities, which will be under charge of the commission of which he was a member.


# Weak Man

**A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.**

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 260,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by worry, work, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is not a man, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the name of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.




I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample scheme, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributors to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness is or nervousness is caused by overwork, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will assert in every part and center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every sinew, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to a human life. It is impossible for them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President, or to any of YOUR friends in Springfield.

**CEO. S. BECK,**
**44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**


# GEN. MILES.

## His Answer to an Invitation From the G. A. R.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.

A few weeks before the Grand Army encampment, which has just closed, there was a great deal printed in the newspapers over the country to the effect that General Nelson A. Miles had been invited to be grand marshal of the parade, but was later privately notified that it had been decided to select another man. It is said that the general was perfectly willing and then he started for the Philippines on his tour of inspection. From Portland, Oregon, he wrote to the chairman of the citizens' executive committee a very interesting letter, which has just been made public, and is given in part herewith:

Portland, Ore., Sept. 20, 1902.

Hon. B. H. Warner, Chairman Citizens' Executive Committee, National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Comrade:—I appreciate in the highest degree your cordial invitation to take part in the ceremonies at the coming reunion, and deeply regret that it will be impossible for me to be present during the celebration of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, thus depriving me of the pleasure of meeting my comrades on that most eventful occasion.

Long years of separation have not lessened the depth of our friendship, neither is the continent wide enough to weaken the bonds of comradeship that were welded by the old camp fires amid the battle scenes of the great war. * * * *

It is one of our chief glories that at the close of hostilities animosity was buried in the last ditch and supplanted by a spirit of magnanimity which has been solidified into bonds of union and friendship. The blessings achieved have been equally beneficial to all who were engaged in that great contest, and the participants on both sides have vied with each other in the work of upbuilding this nation to its present sphere—the mightiest republic of all times. Unionists and confederates have touched shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the honor and the character of our nation in peace and war.

As the veterans gather in this celebration they will not hear the sound of hostile guns. The cheers of the people, the melody of patriotic music, the thunder of our artillery, will welcome them to the capital they saved, to the seat of the government they preserved. As they march again through the great avenues they will not see the careworn, benevolent face of Lincoln, nor the sturdy faces of Grant, Sherman, Meade, Thomas, Sheridan, Hancock and hundreds of thousands of their comrades, who gave them encouragement years ago, as they marched down to death as cheerfully as to a festival. They will now find what is soon destined to be the most beautiful capital in the world. They will see towering in mid air the Goddess of Liberty over their national capitol. They will realize that Washington is indeed the capital of a nation that gives liberty and equality to eighty millions of people. They will, moreover, appreciate that their achievements have been of immeasurable benefit to the millions of people of other countries of the western hemisphere.

The far-reaching and beneficient effect of what they accomplished by their valor and sacrifice is beyond comprehension, and can only be realized as the years roll on. With all that they hoped for, and more than they had a right to expect has been achieved, there is still one important duty which they owe to themselves and their children, and that is, to be ever mindful during the remaining years that shall be granted us, as comrades and citizens, to maintain unsullied and unimpaired the principles of our government.

I can conceive of no more imperative duty than that of preserving this great republic and its institutions in the true spirit indicated by the constitution, in the highest and broadest sense, and in transmitting, unimpaired, the blessings and immunities vouchsafed to us, to those who shall take our places in the great future.

Wishing all a most joyous reunion, and hoping that in some future gathering I may have the opportunity of meeting the survivors of that army never-to-be-recruited, I remain, with the highest esteem, your friend and comrade,

NELSON A. MILES,
Lieutenant General.

## NEW TREATY WITH CHINA.

San Frascisco, Oct. 13.—Sir James Mackay has arrived here on the steamer Coptic from China, where, for a number of months past, as the diplomatic representative of Great Britain he looked after the protection of the British trade in the framing of China's new tariff. Incidentally he negotiated a new British commercial treaty with China, which has been formally signed and is to become effective one year from next January. He is now on his way back to England, accompanied by Lady Mackay, Miss Mackay and Lieutenant Broker, of the English navy. The party will leave here to-morrow for New York.

When General Sharretts, the United States treaty commissioner, recently arrived here, he told how he had prevented the signing by China of the new commercial treaty negotiated by Sir James Mackay. When questioned about this, Sir James Mackay said:

"I do not know what authority General Sharretts had to oppose the signing of the treaty or what promises were made to him by the viceroy of Nankin, but the viceroy certainly memorialized the throne to sign the treaty and the treaty was signed."

## SUPREME COURT CONVENES

Washington, Oct. 13.—After the summer's usual recess, the United States supreme court reconvened at noon to-day for the October term. No business beyond the admission of new members of the bar was transacted. This was in accordance with the custom of devoting the first day's sitting to a call upon the President. The court was therefore not in session to-day to exceed five minutes, and immediately after the adjournment the justices donned their official robes, and, taking carriages, proceeded to the temporary White House, where they were presented formally to President Roosevelt. The presentation was made in the order of the seniority of the members of the court. The call was purely social and formal, consuming only a few minutes of time. The justices were accompanied, as usual, by Solicitor General Richards, Clerk McKelney, Marshal Wright and Court Crier Faust.

## THE NEW AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador, was presented to the President to-day. Secretary Hay arrived at the temporary White House a few minutes before the ceremony. The ambassador followed soon afterward, riding in the President's carriage. He was accompanied by Col. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, and by four attaches of the British embassy.

### Ohio Veteran Dies in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Major H. B. C. Wright died suddenly here Saturday. He was a native of Ohio and was 60 years of age. He held a position on the board of review in the United States pension office.

Major Wright bore the distinction of having been the youngest major in the volunteer service during the war of the rebellion, and served with distinguished gallantry with the army of the west.

# NEW WAR VESSELS.

## Work on Them Delayed by Lack of Material.

Washington, Oct. 13.—"Progress upon new vessels under construction during the past year has not been satisfactory," says Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the naval bureau of construction, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy. The larger vessels, he says, have been delayed by non-delivery of structural steel, while the vessels building at San Francisco were set back by the ten months' strike, and the holdout of the workmen at Seattle prevented any actual progress on the structure of the hull of the battleship Nebraska, building there. The delay in the deliveries of armor for the battleships Maine, Missouri and Ohio and the monitors Arkansas, Florida, Nevada and Wyoming has retarded the completion of those vessels, concurrently with other causes. The inability of ship builders to obtain a sufficient force of skilled workers also has been, in many cases, an important factor in the slow progress of the vessels. A table is sumbitted showing in concise form how the work on vessels under construction has fallen behind. For instance, the battleship Ohio is shown to have been 29 months behind her contract on the first of July. This is not an isolated case. The battleship Missouri is over 20 months behind, the majority of the battleships and cruisers are over ten months behind, and some of the torpedo craft are more than forty months behind the date of completion stipulated in their contracts. Admiral Bowles says that the extensive delays on the torpedo boats are being terminated by newly modified conditions for their delivery. The contractors' delay in beginning the construction of the vessels of the Virginia, Pennsylvania and St. Louis class, the chief constructor points out, gave his bureau an opportunity to make a careful revision of the general plans of those war vessels, which, he says, will result in a considerable improvement in their military value and in their habitability. The plans for the turrets of the Virginia class were developed in more detail. An entire rearrangement of the scheme for the stowage of ammunition was made and particular attention was given to an efficient scheme for coaling. A table is given showing the ships added to the navy during the past year. They were the battleship Illinois and the torpedo craft Decatur, Perry, Preble, Biddle, Thornton and Wilkes.

## HE WILL "CONCILIATE."

Washington, Oct. 8.—The appointment of Mgr. Falconio, to be apostolic delegate at Washington, recently announced, has been received with approval in Catholic circles. The new delegate has been instructed by Rome to deal with the Philippine question in a conciliatory spirit.

MGR. FALCONIO.

## LABOR IN NICARAGUA.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The state department has made public a report from Consul Donaldson, at Managua, upon a law of the Nicaraguan government, regulating and defining labor in its relations with capital. The law went into effect on June 30 last.

A laborer is defined as any person, male or female, over 16 years old, and not having a capital of $100.

All laborers must have employers and those found without employment will be imprisoned for twenty years. If a laborer desires money in advance, his employer can give it to him only as a loan without interest, to be paid back by retaining one-half of the salary or wages until the debt is paid. A laborer leaving his employer without satisfactory settlement of his debt, will be imprisoned, fined and obliged to return and work it out. The consul says the purpose of the law is, first, to do away with the practice of advancing wages to laborers on a contract, which made the laborer a slave until he settled his account, and second, to prevent idleness and viciousness, by obliging every one without capital to be employed.

## MARRIED IN WASHINGTON'S PEW

Washington, Oct. 11.—The honor of being the first couple married in Washington's pew in historic Old Christ Episcopalian church, at Alexandria, where the immortal George spent many Sundays in prayer, belongs to Miss Matilda Jane Alloway, aged 33 years, and Harry Bectal, aged 35 years, both of New Philadelphia, O. The couple came on to Washington to attend the G. A. R. encampment and, during their stay, decided to go Alexandria and visit the various points of historic interest. Among the places visited was Old Christ church, and it then dawned on the couple that it would be very romantic as well as unique to be married in the pew in that historical edifice.

## NEGROES CANNOT RIDE WITH WHITES

New Orleans, Oct. 14.—Orders were issued to-day dismissing from further service the state troops which were called into service when the situation in the street railways strike became acute. The railway company is gradually getting its tracks and wires into good shape and is increasing its service. The state car law, which provides for separate cars for whites and negroes, went into effect to-day.

Judge W. L. Penfield reached Paris from The Hague and said Pious fund decision may be announced this week; arbitration court apparently favors American claim.

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# CASTRO LOSING.

## Venezuela Government Forced to Move Capital.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Oct. 14.—The government of Venezuela, owing to the fear that the revolutionists might make a night attack on Caracas, and in view of the fact that Vice President Gomez left that city yesterday morning with all the troops available, 800 men, to reinforce President Castro, has been transferred to the "Provisional Capital" of Venezuela, in the Guayapuro district surrounding Los Teques, without any town or village being stipulated as the headquarters of the ministers.

Consequently the seat of the government may be in a railroad car or in some other place unknown to the general public. The Venezuelan government was also actuated in this matter by a desire not to reply to the questions of the foreign ministers, who have been daily asking for redress as the result of injuries inflicted on the persons or properties of citizens of the countries which they represent.

The latest news from La Victoria, where an important engagement began Monday morning between the army of President Castro and the forces commanded by Generals Matos, Mendoza, Peraloza and Riera states that President Castro was surrounded by revolutionists and that his position was critical.

## COLUMBIAN TROOPS CAN USE RAILROAD

Panama, Colombia, Oct. 14.—Rear Admiral Casey has now decided to allow the Colombian government to use the railroad as the transit of troops and ammunition no longer invites hostilities and an interruption of traffic. The action of the admiral has produced an excellent impression in all circles.

## UNCLE SAM WINS IN PIOUS FUND CASE

The Hague, Oct. 14.—The arbitration court in the pious fund case has condemned Mexico to pay the United States $1,820,000 in Mexican currency.

# IN THE BALKANS.

## Turkey Complains to the Powers of Bulgaria's Action.

Constantinople, Oct. 13.—The porte has sent a circular to the powers complaining that Bulgaria is inadequately guarding the frontier, that she is permitting Macedonian bands to cross and that the remnants of these bands, after being dispersed by Turkish troops, recross the frontier and find shelter in Bulgarian territory.

The Turkish government also complains that a revolutionary banner was recently consecrated in the Bulgarian monastery at Rilo and that commands of revolutionary bands have been apportioned to Bulgarian reserve officers.

Turkish reinforcements have been sent to Demir-Hissar, Roumelia, to strengthen the frontier cordons.

## MILLIONAIRE BRIBER HAS TECHNICAL DEFENSE

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 14.—Argument on the demurrer in the case of Colonel Edward Butler, the St. Louis millionaire politician, charged with an attempt to bribe in connection with the city garbage contract, was taken up by Attorney Krum for the defense to-day. Stress was laid on the allegation that the contract itself was illegal, having been made with the board of health when it should have been made with the board of public improvements.

## OUR GENERALS.

London, Oct. 11.—The American generals now visiting England are undergoing somewhat similar experiences of English hospitality to that of the colonial premiers during coronation time. From now, until October 18, when they will sail for home, Generals Corbin and Young will not have a meal they can call their own. Beginning with the king, whose action in inviting them to luncheon at Buckingham palace next Monday, the first week day he will be in London, has caused much favorable comment, they have received invitations from numerous societies and individuals, more than they can accept.

Earl Roberts has been untiring in affording them attentions, and the American generals are looking forward to their visit with him to Woolwich and to General French at Aldershot next week with great pleasure. General Wood will arrive here Sunday, in time to meet the king. Ambassador Choate is expected to accompany the Americans to Buckingham palace. Mrs. Corbin has been confined to the house with a cold.

## MESSAGE TO KING EDWARD.

London, Oct. 13.—At the reception of the American generals to-day by the king, General Corbin delivered to the king a message from President Roosevelt, expressing the hope that King Edward would lend his assistance in creating interest in Great Britain in the St. Louis exposition. The king replied that he would answer the message personally in the same kindly spirit in which it was sent. At the conclusion of a rather elaborate luncheon his majesty arose and proposed the health of President Roosevelt. The king spoke in most admiring terms of the President and expressed his delight at seeing such distinguished Americans present. Before any other toast could be proposed his majesty announced an adjournment to the smoking room, where he had a long talk with Generals Corbin, Young and Wood, and personally expressed to them his pleasure at seeing them in England. "Because," he said, "I feel we are not only friends, but relatives."

## STATUS OF PORTO RICANS.

New York, Oct. 8.—A decision has been handed down in the United States circuit court by Judge Lacombe, in which he holds a citizen of Porto Rico is not a citizen of the United States and as such entitled to land here without interference from the immigration authorities, but is, the insular decisions notwithstanding, an alien within the meaning of the law.

# CROP CONDITIONS.

## Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of corn on October 1 to have been 79.6 as compared with 84.3 last month, 52.1 on October 1, 1901, 78.2 at the corresponding date in 1900, and 77.7 the mean of the October averages of the last ten years. The following table shows for the principal states the averages of conditions on October 1, the corresponding averages one month ago and one year ago and the mean of the corresponding averages for the last ten years:

| States. | This M'th. | Last M'th. | Oct. 1 1901. | Oct. 1 1900. | Ten-Year. Aver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 94 | 94 | 51 | 91 | 81 |
| Iowa | 76 | 91 | 59 | 100 | 82 |
| Kansas | 87 | 91 | 21 | 62 | 62 |
| Nebraska | 86 | 101 | 35 | 75 | 64 |
| Missouri | 104 | 102 | 31 | 84 | 79 |
| Texas | 38 | 37 | 46 | 72 | 76 |
| Indiana | 97 | 99 | 51 | 93 | 82 |
| Ohio | 88 | 93 | 63 | 86 | 93 |
| South Dakota | 53 | 78 | 69 | 99 | 77 |
| Oklahoma | 80 | 80 | 20 | 72 | .. |
| Wisconsin | 75 | 88 | 71 | 100 | 84 |
| Pennsylvania | 86 | 90 | 92 | 73 | 83 |
| Minnesota | 62 | 89 | 75 | 90 | 87 |
| Michigan | 67 | 70 | 90 | 98 | 82 |

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of spring wheat is 14.4 bushels, subject to revision when the final wheat estimate is made. The estimated averages of yield per acre in the states having one hundred thousand acres or upwards in spring wheat are as follows:

Minnesota, 13.0; Nebraska, 13.9; Colorado, 17.4; North Dakota, 15.7; Washington, 21.0; Kansas, 10.9; South Dakota, 12.4; Oregon, 19.1; Utah, 24.2; Iowa, 12.0; Wisconsin, 17.8; Idaho, 23.1.

The average quality of spring wheat is 87.7.

The preliminary estimate of the average in oats is 34.5 bushels as compared with 25.1 bushels on October 1, 1901, 29.6 at the corresponding date in 1900, and 26.8 bushels the mean of the October estimates for the past ten years. The present estimate of yield per acre is the largest ever reported by the department of agriculture.

The average for quality is 86.7, against 88.7 last year and 89.2 in 1900.

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of barley is 29.0 bushels against 24.7 bushels on October 1, 1901, 20.4 at the corresponding date in 1900, and 23.3 the mean of October averages of the last ten years. The averages for quality is 87.3, against 89.2 last year and 82.1 in 1900.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of rye is 17.0 bushels as compared with 15.1 bushels on October 1, 1901, 15.1 bushels at the corresponding period in 1900 and 14.4 bushels the mean of October averages of the last ten years.

The average for quality is 91.8, against 89.4 last year and 92.0 in 1900.

The average condition of buckwheat on October 1, was 80.5 as compared with 86.4 last month, 90.5 on October 1, 1901, 72.8 at the corresponding date in 1900, and 80.2 the mean of the averages of the last ten years.

All of the important tobacco producing states, except Ohio, in which state the condition is the same as last month, report improvement in condition during September. This improvement amounts to 8 points in Kentucky, 4 in North Carolina and Tennessee, and 5 in Virginia. As compared with their respective ten-year averages, North Carolina is 7 points, Virginia 9 and Ohio 12 points above, Tennnessee 3 points below and Kentucky exactly the same as such averages.

The average condition of potatoes on October 1, was 82.5 against 89.1 last month, 54.0 on October 1, 1901, 74.4 at the corresponding date in 1900, and 71.6 the mean of the averages for the last ten years.

As to the condition of sweet potatoes, Tennessee reports 1 point, North Carolina 2 and South Carolina and Virginia 5 points above their respective ten year averages, while Georgia reports 3 points, Texas 4, New Jersey 6, Florida 7, Louisiana 11, Mississippi 17 and Alabama 19 points below such average.

All of the important sugar cane producing states, except Texas, report conditions below their respective ten year averages. This reduction amounts to 2 points in Georgia, 5 in South Carolina, 7 in Florida, 8 in Louisiana, 15 in Mississippi and 25 in Alabama, while Texas is 2 points above such average.

As to the condition of rice, Texas reports 11 points above and South Carolina 1, Florida 5, North Carolina 8, Alabama 12, Mississippi 17, and Louisiana 23 points below their respective averages for the last eight years, while the condition in Georgia is the same as such average.

As to the condition of apples, North Carolina reports 8 points, Illinois 9, Missouri 10, Pennsylvania 11, Maine 12, New York 15, Iowa 16 and Michigan 27 points above, and Ohio 2, Indiana 3, Virginia 9, Tennessee 17, Kentucky 19 and Kansas 21 points below the mean of their October averages for the last seven years.

The estimated average yield of hops in pounds per acre is 1,267 in Washington, 1,400 in California, 1,100 in Oregon, 1,300 in Wisconsin, and 325 in New York.

### Killed by Lightning at a Funeral.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 14.—Lightning tore through the roof of a negro church on Wall street yesterday while a funeral was in progress and killed one man and injured five others. The steeple was completely demolished and in the panic that ensued the mourners, who were at the bier of the dead man, deserted the corpse and fled.

# The Markets.

## WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Oct. 11.—Bradstreet's says: Cooler weather has brought the coal supply question home to millions of people, and discussion of this has dwarfed all other matter in the public eye. There is a possibility, however, that the tendency to exaggeration may be carried to extremes, and that a matter bad enough at best may be made worse by injudicious talk. Special investigation by Bradstreet's correspondents at fifty cities and industrial centres east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers seem to indicate that, aside from the damage to general business caused in the coal regions themselves by the idleness of 140,000 industrial workers the coal strike as yet has been the cause of a much smaller displacement of industrial workers than is generally supposed. Iron smelting alone of all the great industries has been seriously curtailed, though brick manufacturing has suffered and small hand laundries have been crippled. Including furnace employes in Eastern Pennsylvania, brick makers in and near the Hudson valley and a large number of coal handlers at tidewater docks, not to exceed 20,000 men, or only one-seventh of the number of actual strikers, have been rendered idle. Uneasiness as to future supplies of fuel is widely noted, and it is worth mention that the scarcity of coke at the west—this being entirely distinct from the anthracite shortage, and due to car shortage complained of throughout the entire year—is displacing some industrial workers in the iron trade. Oil, both crude and illuminating, has advanced in price.

In the northwest general activity reigns in business, with retail trade improving and collections quite satisfactory. On the Pacific coast a generally good business is reported, export trade is large and building activity is exceptional. The easier tone of raw cotton has made manufacturers more inclined to do business. Stocks of cottons are small both at first and second hands. Woolen goods are active at all markets. In women's wear cheviots note special activity, and fancy goods sell the best in years. New England jewelry manufacturers note an active demand for solid goods.

Aside from the fuel scarcity, it may be truly said that every business prospect pleases. Fall jobbing, though necessarily not so active as earlier, is really better than anticipated. Reorders note difficulty of fulfillment, indicating lack of depressing stocks. Spring trade advices are better than usual at this date, and predictions as to the coming holiday business are optimistic. The curtailment of iron production resulted in a smaller output for September than in previous months, but of late the domestic output of pig has shown signs of increasing. Imports of foreign iron and steel are large.

Rails, plates and structural iron are active, strong and sold ahead heavily into 1903, but tin plates, wire and nails are weak. Other industries are active. Flour production is about at its maximum and demand is good.

Increased supplies of farm products, notably cereals, cattle and hogs and raw cotton, have weakened the prices of natural food products during the month of September, but manufactured food products, like butter, cheese, groceries, teas and some meats, have moved higher. Fuel of all kinds, rendered scarce by strikes and car shortages, advanced heavily. Tobacco is higher on shorter yields.

What, including flour, exports for the week ending October 9, aggregate 5,645,779 bushels, against 6,870,578 last week, 4,719,898 in this week last year and 4,292,855 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 73,130,492 bushels, against 89,567,844 last season and 51,505,522 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 180,358 bushels, against 141,423 last week, 678,246 last year and 2,896,037 in 1900.

For the fiscal year exports are 1,377,592 bushels, against 14,304,810 last season and 47,207,698 in 1900.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Thursday, October 9, number 170, as against 164 last week, 183 in this week last year, 210 in 1900, 164 in 1899 and 233 in 1898.

In Canada, for the week 20, against 14 last week.

## THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Oct. 14.—Close.—Wheat—Prices the highest at the close—3c to 4c under last night for futures. Cash weak and 4c lower. Trade light. Selling orders predominated in commission houses. Market found little support. Weather fine generally. Receipts large.

Corn—Trade quite large and market active. Prices 4c to 5c higher at the close. Fine weather was against the advance, but movement is much delayed and insufficient to meet demand.

Oats—Market was easier early in sympathy with corn, but the same influence gave it a firmer tone at the close. Trade was very light.

Clover Seed—Less urgent demand and more free offerings have given closer seed an easier tone. Receipts light, but compare more favorably with last year.

Following are the prices at the close:
Wheat—Dec., 76c; May, 78¾c.
Oats—Dec., 32c; May, 32¼c.
Clover Seed—Oct., $6.72½; Jan., $6.80.
Rye—52c.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | To-day Oct. 13 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 75b | 75 | 74½ | 74¾ | 75¾ |
| Dec. | 76½ | 76⅝ | 76 | 76 | 76⅝ |
| May | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 76⅛ | 76¼ | 76¾ |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 70⅝ | 71¾ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅞@71 |
| May | 71⅝ | 72⅝ | 71⅛ | 72@72⅛ | 72@72¼ |
| Oct. | 69½ | .. | .. | 69⅝ | .. |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Dec. | 47⅜ | 48⅜ | 47⅛ | 48¼@⅜ | 47⅝@⅞ |
| May | 42¼ | 42⅝ | 42 | 42½ | 42¾@⅞ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Dec. | 31 | 31⅜ | 30⅝ | 31@⅛ | 31⅛ |
| May | 31½ | 31¾ | 31⅝ | 31⅝@⅔ | 31⅝ |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 76 | 76⅝ | 75⅞ | 76⅛ | 76¼ |
| May | 75⅝ | 76⅝ | 75⅝ | 76b | 75⅞ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Dec. | 54¼ | 55⅝ | 54¼ | 55¼ | 54⅝ |
| May | 47 | 47⅜ | 46⅞ | 47¼ | 47 |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | .69 | 69¾ | 68⅞ | 69¼@½ | 69¼ |
| May | 70¾@⅞ | 71⅝ | 70¾ | 71@⅛ | 71 |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | .. | .. | .. | 68¾@½ | 68⅝ |
| May | .. | .. | .. | 68b | 68⅝ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | .. | .. | .. | 68b | 68⅝ |
| May | .. | .. | .. | 70¾b | 70¾ |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork— | | | | | |
| Jan. | $15.62 | $15.75 | $15.55 | $15.67a | $15.67 |
| Oct. | 16.90 | 16.92 | 16.90 | 16.90b | 16.90 |
| May | 14.82 | 14.90 | 14.77 | 14.85b | 14.80 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 8.95 | 9.00 | 8.95 | 8.97 | 8.97 |
| Oct. | 10.50 | 10.75 | 10.50 | 10.72 | 10.45 |
| May | 8.37 | 8.40 | 8.35 | 8.37 | 8.37 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 8.30 | 8.32 | 8.27 | 8.27 | 8.32 |
| Oct. | 11.50 | .. | .. | 11.50a | 11.52 |
| May | 7.95 | 7.95 | 7.90 | 7.90a | 7.92 |

### Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Wheat — On bright weather, large Northwestern receipts and liberal arrivals in the Southwest wheat opened at some decline. There was first an appearance of strength in the winter wheat market, and then advances became general. The early decline was recovered and futures got to ¾c to ⅞c over the Monday close. The close was easier again. The May did the best in a small way. Increased trade was plainly a factor. Cables were unchanged. World's visible increased 8,900,000 bushels, against 1,500,000 bushels increase last year. Weather was fine and a continuance was promised.

Everything bearish was overshadowed by the bullish mood. There was heavy buying by houses which often act for Patten. Armour and St. Louis houses were large buyers.

Corn—Because there was clear weather and some further selling of corn by Patten or those who follow him, there was an early dip in prices. But there was strength from the start in the cash and October, and before an hour had passed the deferred months turned strong, recovered all their declines and sold ¼ to ⅓ over the close of Monday. There was Cudahy buying, but most effective on the price there was buying that seemed for Armour.

Indeed there was some open buying of December and October from that quarter.

Kansas City reported No. 3 corn, 48c, and new corn to arrive, No. 4, sold here at 46c. Patten a large buyer of corn towards the close.

Oats—Some liquidation of December oats and some selling of May because corn was easier. There was much the same experience as in corn, a dip in prices early, and a rally later that took market above close of Monday.

The October lard advanced 30c a hundred early on a moderate trade, a line of possibly 2,500 tierces taken by three commission houses. It was the incident in a speculative way. Shipments of products were some under last year. Toward the close there was steadiness with the coarse grains.

## MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Oct. 14.—Wall Street.—The announcement of the coal operators that they would submit the questions at issue with the miners to a board of arbitration, created an optimistic feeling in Wall street this morning, which was reflected in a buoyant stock market. Enormous blocks of the various stocks were bought at the opening, causing general advances of one point or two and ranging up to about 3 points in a few instances. The coalers as a group did not display relatively more strength than other stocks, though the buying in them was of larger proportions than the remainder of the list. The London market showed pronounced strength on buying orders from this side and foreign houses bought various international stocks at the start.

In only a few cases was there any improvement over the opening range in prices and the exceptions were largely in the high priced stocks. Traders who purchased heavily yesterday afternoon when rumors were current of an imminent settlement of the strike, were ready to take their profits on the opening boom and fed the general demand freely. The market for a time showed good resistance to this realizing owing to the accumulation of outside orders by the commission houses. When the list developed a rather abrupt tendency to yield losses ran from 1 to 2 in many of the principal stocks, including Louisville & Nashville, Illinois Central, New York Central, Missouri Pacific, Reading, Delaware & Hudson, and St. Paul, the last named falling back to about last night's close. Trading then became much quieter and there was some disposition among the trading element to await developments on the money market.

The market sagged slowly on very small offerings until the general advances had been largely reduced to fractions and wholly wiped out in some of the coalers, industrials and trans-continental stocks. Bear traders were inclined to make capital out of the scarcity of buying orders and put out some short lines in the most active stocks. With the coal strike situation much improved on the developments over night, consideration of the monetary situation again became prominent owing to the heavy syndicate payments for which had to be met during the week. Call money loaned at from 10 to 11 per cent. and was in active demand. Toward midday the stock market began to improve and there was a rise to the best by St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The entire list showed improvement. Great Northern pfd. advancing 3 points. The bond market was firm at noon.

Fluctuations were very narrow during the noon hour and trading was intensely dull. The undertone, however, continued strong and some of the leading stocks sold higher than in the forenoon, particularly Pennsylvania and Sugar.

### N. Y. Stock Market.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Loco | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39 | 39⅜ |
| Am. Sg. Rfg. Co. | 123½ | 123⅝ | 120¾ | 122 |
| Atchison | 87 | 88⅜ | 86½ | 88⅜ |
| Atchison pfd | 100 | 100⅜ | 99½ | 100 |
| Am. Car & F. Co. | 34½ | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅝ |
| Anaconda | 47⅜ | ..